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ELEMENTS OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY, FOR YOUTH:

Faithfully extracted from the best Authors, carefully abridged agreeable to the most exact Chronology, and calculated to convey to the tenderest Capacity, in a short Space of Time, an entertaining, useful, and general Knowledge of the History of all ancient and modern Nations, more particularly of that of GREAT-BRITAIN: With the Boundaries, Capital Towns, Commerce, Population, Government, and Religion of the modern Nations.

ALSO,
A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

Of the learned and ingenious Men, remarkable Events, Inventions, Discoveries, &c. from the Creation of the World to the Year 1786.

By J. A. L. MONTRIOU. *K*

L O N D O N:

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ELEMENTS

OF

UNIVERSAL HISTORY

FOR YOUTH



A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

OF THE MONARCHS

OF GREAT BRITAIN

[The two volumes are numbered]

[Bound at Stationers Hall]

P R E F A C E.

THE knowledge of the history of Great-Britain is highly essential to every Englishman; and to extend it to that of the whole habitable globe reflects equal honour on the gentleman and the scholar: but if the foundation be not laid in early youth, they are not likely at an advanced period of life to reap much pleasure or profit from many excellent historical performances with which the world abounds.

Those valuable tracts, however delightfully entertaining and truly instructive, are undoubtedly by their magnitude, plenitude of events, energy of sentiments and style,

far above the abilities of the infant mind ; whose tender organs require facility, amusement, and utility to be artfully blended together ; so as to lead on the inquisitive, yet feeble traveller, without his perceiving the difficulties and length of the path conducting to knowledge ; which otherwise would immediately discourage the weak and indolent, frequently tire the more capable and enterprising, and always perplex and bewilder the most studious.

Sensible of the want of easy Elements of History, properly arranged, I used to make my young pupils abridge some approved historical tracts, and learn their own abridgments as lessons ; a method, I conceived, greatly conducive to the attainment of historical knowledge, and not a little to other useful branches of education, when carefully attended to : but how few children capable to do it ! how many unwilling ! besides the inseparable tediousness of extracting, writing, &c. In order to save time, remove difficulties, and open
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the way to that most delightful and necessary accomplishment, historical knowledge, I present the youth of both sexes with "*Elements of Universal History*," faithfully extracted from the best authors, carefully abridged, and agreeable to the most exact chronology; which elements I have studiously endeavoured to arrange and write in such a manner as to convey to the tenderest capacity, in a short space of time, an entertaining, useful, and general knowledge of the history of all nations, particularly of that of Great-Britain.

From the extensiveness of the plan, facility, correctness, and utility of the present performance, I humbly flatter myself, and sincerely wish it may stimulate youth to the love of history, promote its study, facilitate its attainment, and diffuse a more universal knowledge of mankind, so as to enlarge the mind, destroy narrow prejudices, and create a liberal indulgence and tolerance for the faults and errors of other nations; as we behold our own recorded, as well as their's, in the historian's pages.

Should those already versed in history object to the conciseness of these Elements, I beg the favour to remind them of the general tenderness of the minds they are intended to please and adorn; and that, had I enlarged this abridgment, I should have entirely deviated from my plan, *the easy outlines of Universal History*, and only increased the number of those historical tracts too prolix and complicated for youth, though too insignificant for men.

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A
C O M P E N D I U M
O F
A N C I E N T G E O G R A P H Y.

A S I A.

I. **A**SIATIC Sarmatia, between the Tanais
and the Rha or Volga.

II. Asiatic Scythia (Tartary) on this and the
other side Mount Imaus.

III. Serica.

IV. Sinarum Regio (China).

V. India.

VI. Greater Asia; containing Gedrosia, Car-
mania, Drangiana, Bactriana, Sogdiana, Margi-
ana, Hyrcania, Parthia, Media, Persia, Susiana,
Assyria, Mesopotamia, Babylonia.

VII. Asia

VII. Asia between Póntus Euxinus and the Caspian Sea; containing Colchis, Iberia, Albania, and Greater Armenia.

VIII. Asia Minor, or Natolia; containing Póntus, Paphlagonia, Bithynia, Lesser Mysia, Phrygia Minor, Greater Mysia, Æolia, Ionia, Caria, Doris, Lycia, Pamphylia, Cilicia, Lesser Armenia, Cappadocia, Lycaonia, Isauria, Pisidia, Lydia, and Phrygia Major.

IX. Syria; containing Palestine, Phenicia, Syria Proper, Cosmagena, and Cælo-Syria.

X. Arabia Petræa, Deserta, and Felix.

G R E E C E.

I. Epirus, inhabited by the Molossians, Chaonians, Thesprotians, and Acarnanians.

II. Peloponnesus; containing Achaia, Elis, Messenia, Arcadia, Laconia, and Argolis.

III. Greece Proper; containing Ætolia, Doris, Locris, Phocis, Bæotia, and Attica.

IV. Thessaly; containing Pharsalia, Magnesia, the Valley of Tempe, the Mountains Olympus, Pelion, and Ossa.

V. Macedonia; containing Epidamnus, or Dyrrachium, Apollonia, Pella the Capital, Olynthus, Thessalonica, Philippi, Mount Athos, and the river Strymon.

G R E C I A N

GRECIAN ISLES.

In the Ionian Sea, Corcyra, Cephalonia, Zacinthus, and Ithaca. In the Saronic Gulf, Ægina and Salamis. Eubæa in the Ægean Sea.

Between Greece and Asia, the Sporades and Cyclades. Near Peloponnesus, Crete or Candia,

E G Y P T

Was divided into Upper Egypt or Thebais, the most Southern part; Middle Egypt, or Heptanomis, containing seven districts; and Lower Egypt, which included all the country as far as the Red Sea, and along the Mediterranean to Rhinoculora, or Mount Casius.

I T A L Y.

I. Gallia Cifalpina, Italica, or Togata to the North, including the Ligures, Taurini, Segusiani, Salassi, &c.

II. Italia Propria to the South; containing Tyrrenia, or Etruria, Umbria, Sabinia, and Latium Vetus. Latium Novum; containing Equi, Samnium, Volsci, &c. Campania, Apulia, Græcia Magna; containing Messopia, Calabria, and Ænotria.

G A U L.

I. Gallia Narbonensis was bounded by the Alps, the River Varus, the Pyrenean Mountains, and the River Rhone.

II. Aquitania by Gallia Narbonensis, the Pyrennees, the Ocean, and the River Ligeris (Loire).

III. Gallia Lugdunensis, by the Ocean, the Rivers Ligeris, Sequana, and Matrona.

IV. Belgica by the Rhine, Rhone, Marne, Seine, and the Ocean.



ELEMENTS OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

SACRED HISTORY.

GOD created the sun, moon, and stars, made the air, earth, and sea, and filled them with birds, beasts, and fishes: then he formed man of the dust of the ground, named him Adam (a word signifying in Hebrew earth or ground) and infused into him the spirit of life, 4004 years before Christ.

He gave him a beautiful female companion, to share and increase his happiness, whom Adam called Eve (a word signifying life) and indulged
B them

them in the free use of all the delights the fruitful and pleasant garden of Eden plentifully afforded; only forbidding them, on pain of death, to eat of the fruit of the tree of knowledge.

Satan, the fallen angel, jealous of their felicity, assumed the form of a fiery serpent or flaming angel, and artfully prevailed on Eve to pluck the forbidden fruit: she eat, and persuaded Adam to do the same; immediately they were conscious of their guilt, and vainly endeavoured to hide themselves from the sight of their justly offended Creator, who expelled them from Paradise, and condemned them and their posterity to labour and death.

CAIN AND ABEL,

THE two first sons of Adam and Eve, followed different employments; the former tilled the ground, the latter tended flocks and herds: both presented oblations to the Lord, but the sacrifices of the righteous Abel were more acceptable to the Supreme Being than the offerings of Cain, who neither loved God nor his parents. Instead of reforming himself, Cain gave way to the most wicked envy, and slew his brother.

God condemned the fratricide to wander upon earth, a woful spectacle of a guilty conscience, constantly rent by remorse, and oppressed with dread!

Adam and Eve had another son, called Seth, whose descendants, on account of their piety and other eminent virtues, were for a long time called the sons and daughters of God; whilst those of Cain, being impious and corrupt, were distinguished by the appellation of the sons and daughters of men.

Unfortunately, wickedness in time corrupted all men, and God seeing they were not to be reclaimed by the warnings of his divine vengeance, resolved "to destroy the world of the ungodly by a flood of waters."

N O A H,

A JUST man, found grace in the eyes of the Lord, who commanded him to build a floating vessel, called the Ark, where Noah, his three sons, Japhet, Shem, and Ham, and their wives, with "some of every living thing of all flesh," remained safe; whilst the just vengeance of the Almighty poured destruction on the whole earth forty days and forty nights, 2348 B. C.

Afterwards, the waters gradually decreasing, Noah quitted the ark, raised an altar, and offered up sacrifices and thanksgivings to the Lord, who rewarded his gratitude and piety by promising not to destroy the world any more by a flood, and appointed the rainbow as an everlasting sign of his sacred promise.

Noah's descendants multiplied greatly, and attempted to build the stupendous Tower of Babel as a monument of their power, and a safe retreat in case of any new inundation, 2247 B. C. God punished their presumption by producing divers languages amongst them: they spoke, yet no longer understood each other; whereupon they parted, and dispersed over the whole earth: Japhet settled in Europe, Shem in Asia, and Ham in Africa, about 2287 B. C.

JAPHET

JAPHET AND HAM'S

POSTERITY fell into Idolatry, but Shem's descendants continued in the worship of the true God. Abram, one of them, lived in the land of Canaan with Lot his nephew, when a quarrel happening between their shepherds, Abram and Lot friendly and prudently parted. Lot settled in the plain of Jordan, near the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, which, some time after, on account of their wickedness, were utterly destroyed by heavenly fire, 1897 B. C. but God before sent two angels to lead the pious Lot and his family out of the way of destruction.

Abram, also called Abraham, that is, the father of the faithful, had in his old age an only and beloved son, named Isaac, whom God, to try his resignation, commanded him to sacrifice: Abraham was going to obey the painful command, when an angel stopt his hand, and the Lord promised him the land of Canaan, adding, "in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed, because thou hast obeyed my voice:" which meant, that the Saviour of the world should be born in his family.

Abraham died 1821 B. C.

I S A A C

MARRIED Rebekah, by whom he had two sons, Esau and Jacob, and being blind in his old age, Jacob, through the fondness of his mother, found means to receive his father's blessing, that, according to the custom of those times, was intended for his elder brother; however, dreading the consequences of Esau's resentment, he went to his uncle Laban, and, having faithfully served him fourteen years, obtained his daughter Rachel in marriage, as a reward for his services.

God blessed Jacob with a numerous family and a great increase of riches, which then consisted in flocks and herds: Jacob observing that Laban envied his prosperity, left him to return to his father. God softened the heart of Esau, and a sincere reconciliation took place between both brothers, 1739 B. C.

Jacob had twelve sons, the founders of the twelve tribes of Israel; and was particularly fond of Joseph, one of them: this predilection exciting the jealousy of the others, they sold Joseph to some Egyptian merchants, and made Jacob believe he had been devoured by a wild beast, 1728 B. C.

JOSEPH

J O S E P H

BEING carried to Egypt, was sold to Potiphar, the king's chamberlain, and happening to incur the hatred of his master's wife, was, on a false accusation, cast into prison, where having truly interpreted the dreams of two prisoners, the king sent for him to expound two of his, which the wise men of Egypt could not do. Joseph, by divine inspiration, foretold seven years of plenty, and as many of famine; the king, admiring his penetration, set him over all his kingdom; and Joseph so wisely provided against the approaching dearth, that not only the Egyptians had plenty of corn, but even a supply for the neighbouring nations.

His brothers came to Egypt to buy corn, and Joseph, to punish them for their former cruelty, accused them of being spies and greatly frightened them: afterwards, yielding to fraternal love, he made himself known, and sent for his father Jacob, whom he settled with them in the land of Goshen. Joseph died 1635 B. C.

The Israelites increased greatly in Egypt, and king Pharaoh fearing their strength, commanded every one of their male infants to be thrown into the river.

MOSES,

M O S E S,

ONE of the proscribed infants, was saved by Pharaoh's daughter, 1571 B. C. and being arrived at the age of man, was tending flocks on mount Horeb, when God commanded him to lead the oppressed Israelites out of Egypt; which Pharaoh obstinately opposing, seven successive plagues afflicted his kingdom, and compelled him to consent to their departure. Soon after repenting, he pursued them with a numerous army: the Red Sea divided to let the Israelites pass, but closed upon the Egyptians, and not one of them escaped, 1491 B. C.

The way to Canaan laid through an immense wilderness, where the Israelites were miraculously preserved by the Almighty, who, from mount Sinai, gave them the ten commandments. Notwithstanding so many heavenly favours they fell into Idolatry, often murmured, and even rebelled against Moses: God, to punish their wickedness, condemned them to wander forty years in the desert.

Moses dying, 1451 B. C. the Lord appointed Joshua to lead the Israelites to the land of Canaan: accordingly, by the divine assistance, he crossed the river Jordan, defeated the Canaanites, and conquered the greatest part of their country, which he divided among the twelve tribes.

J U D G E S.

J U D G E S.

AFTER the death of Joshua, the Israelites were governed by magistrates, called Judges, under whom they often relapsed into Idolatry, and God as often permitted their enemies, the Midianites, Philistines, and others, to oppress them: but whenever they repented, and called on the Lord, he delivered them from their persecutors.

The most famous of the Judges were, Othniel, who, having defeated their enemies, governed Israel forty years: Deborah, a heroine, who defeated Sisera, the general of the Canaanites: Gideon, who freed them from the bondage of the Midianites: Abimelech, a great tyrant: Jephtha, who, going to engage the Ammonites, had the imprudence to vow, should he prove victorious, to offer unto the Lord the first person out of his house who should meet him; and it happened to be his only daughter, whom he was accordingly compelled to seclude from society and devote to the service of God: Sampson, a man of an amazing strength: and Samuel, a wise magistrate, and a great prophet, who, when old, appointed his sons Judges; but the Israelites being oppressed by them, asked a king of Samuel, 1095 B. C.

KINGS.

K I N G S.

SAUL, of the tribe of Benjamin, being by Samuel anointed king of Israel, defeated the Ammonites and Philistines, and reigned happily; but having disobeyed the divine command he had received to destroy the wicked Amalekites, God rejected him, and being defeated, and his three sons slain by the Philistines, he slew himself, 1055 B. C.

David, who, during the life of Saul, had killed the giant Goliath, a proud Philistine; and been, by the direction of God, privately anointed by Samuel, led a pious and happy life; till unfortunately giving way to a criminal love and pride, the Lord justly reproved and punished him: his beloved son Absalom revolted against him, and was killed; and a dreadful pestilence destroyed seventy thousand of his subjects, when David sincerely repenting, God put an end to the general calamity.

His son Solomon built, at Jerusalem, a most magnificent temple, 1005 B. C. and reigned at first with the greatest wisdom, beloved of God and admired by men. As he advanced in years, he suffered himself to be seduced into Idolatry, and God foretold that the greatest part of his kingdom should be taken from his family.

JUDAH

JUDAH AND ISRAEL.

HIS son Rehoboam refusing to redress some grievances, complained of by the Israelites, ten tribes elected Jeroboam for their king, only the tribes of Judah and Benjamin remaining faithful to Rehoboam : so that the empire was divided into the kingdoms of Judah and Israel, 975 B. C.

Jeroboam made Samaria the capital of his new kingdom, where he introduced Idolatry : he was succeeded by a number of impious and wicked princes, who vainly were often invited by sacred messengers to repentance. God seeing their obduracy and increasing depravity, permitted Salmanasar, king of Assyria, to take and destroy Samaria, and carry the ten tribes into slavery, 721 B. C.

The kings of Judah were also prone to the worshipping of idols and to evil ways. The chastisements inflicted upon them, the instructions and examples of the prophets, and the dreadful destruction of Samaria having not reclaimed them, God pronounced judgment against Judah ; and Nebuchadnezzar, king of Assyria, who once before had taken Jerusalem, and carried many of the inhabitants into captivity, took that city again and destroyed it entirely, 588 B. C.

CAPTIVITY.

CAPTIVITY.

DANIEL the prophet was carried into captivity with many of his countrymen, 606 B. C. but having, with the assistance of God, interpreted Nebuchadnezzar's dream, he was by him appointed governor of the province, and his friends intrusted with high offices : which favours exciting the jealousy of the great men of Assyria, they accused him of not having paid adoration to the golden image, which the king had commanded all men to worship. Daniel, with some others, was thrown into a fiery furnace, where God miraculously preserved him.

Darius having conquered the kingdom of Assyria, admired the wisdom of Daniel, and appointed him over his empire ; but Daniel having prayed to the Lord, at a time forbidden by the king, he was cast into a den of lions, and again preserved by divine interposition.

Cyrus succeeded Darius, and permitted the Israelites to return to Jerusalem, and rebuild their city and temple, 536 B. C. which building went on very slowly, through the opposition of the neighbouring nations, till Nehemiah, king Artaxerxes's cup-bearer, completed it, restored the worship of the true God, and made the Israelites promise to walk in God's holy laws.

HIGH-PRIESTS.

THE supreme authority and high-priesthood being vested in one person, often occasioned ambitious struggles amongst the Israelites; they remained in subjection to Persia, till the destruction of that empire by Alexander the Great, who treated them kindly: afterwards they were successively subdued by the Egyptians and Syrians; and being cruelly persecuted by the latter, on account of the true worship, they took up arms, and led by the brave Judas Maccabæus, completely defeated the Syrians, recovered their liberties, and revived the power and glory of Israel, 163 B. C.

They continued in that prosperous state till their violent contentions for the high-priesthood affording a favourable opportunity to Herod, governor of Galilee, he prevailed on the Roman senate to appoint him king of the Israelites: accordingly, he stormed Jerusalem, and forcibly seated himself on the throne of Judah, 37 B. C.

Under his reign was born Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world, in the 4004 A. M. and according to his prophecy, Jerusalem was taken and razed to the ground, and the Jews dispersed all over the earth, 70 years after his birth.

EGYPTIAN HISTORY.

THE Egyptians deified those men who had done eminent services to mankind, and paid them divine honours: such were Osiris, who civilized Egypt, till his time savage; and Hermes, who introduced the knowledge of arts and sciences into that country.

Menes, supposed to have been the son of Ham, and grandson of Noah, founded the kingdom of Egypt. King Osymandias was the first who had a library, which he emphatically called the "Physic of the Soul."

As the fertility of Egypt depended on the regular inundations of the river Nile, king Mœris caused a most extensive lake to be dug, to receive its superfluous waters, in case of too great an overflowing, or to increase them when insufficient. Under his reign a multitude of Arabian shepherds having invaded Lower Egypt, kept possession of it above two centuries. About 1728 B. C. Joseph was brought into Egypt, which, by his penetration and prudence was saved from the dreadful consequences of a long famine. Amenophis passes for the Pharaoh who was drowned in the Red Sea, as he was pursuing the Israelites, 1491 B. C.

SESOSTRIS

SESOSTRIS

CONQUERED Ethiopia, penetrated into India, and having marked his steps with useless victories and unprovoked destruction, returned to Egypt, where he erected many stately and useful buildings, enacted salutary laws, and made his subjects happy; but he has been justly reproached for his rage of conquest, and cruelty to those princes he had vanquished.

From Sesostris to Psammeticus, a space of eight hundred years, the Egyptian history is as doubtful as fabulous; the latter opened his ports to foreigners and traded with the Greeks. Nechos was succeeded by Psammis, and Apries dethroned by Amasis, who reigned with great wisdom and prosperity, 570 B. C. Psammeticus, his son, was hardly seated on the throne, before Cambyses, king of Persia, invaded Egypt: a battle ensued, and Psammeticus being entirely defeated, retired into Memphis, his capital, where he was soon compelled to surrender to the conqueror, who was greatly exasperated at the cruelties exercised by the Egyptians upon some of his people.

Psammeticus, his son, and many noblemen, were put to death; the temples burnt to ashes; the priests severely scourged; and the Egyptians reduced to the lowest degree of slavery, 525 B. C.

ASSYRIAN EMPIRE.

BELUS or Bel, whom some historians believe to be the same the Scriptures call Nimrod, is the supposed founder of the famous city of Babylon, 2640 B. C. Ninus, his son, built Nineveh, and subdued many nations of Asia: as he was besieging king Zoroaster in Bactriana, Semiramis, the wife of Menon, governor of Syria, attacked and took a fortress, on which depended the success of the siege. Ninus charmed with her courage and beauty, demanded her of Menon, who in the anguish of his love, and dread of the king, put an end to his life.

Ninus married Semiramis and had a son by her, called Nynias. The queen afterwards giving way to the dictates of a most wicked ambition, caused the king to be murdered, that she might reign alone. She enlarged and adorned Babylon, conquered Egypt, Arabia, and Ethiopia; but was defeated in India: the manner of her death is uncertain. Nynias ascended the throne, which he disgraced by his indolence and effeminacy. From that prince to Sardanapalus, there is not one incident in Assyria worth relating.

SARDA-

SARDANAPALUS

GAVE himself up to voluptuousness and effeminacy; and Arbaces, governor of Media, disdaining to obey so unworthy a monarch, revolted and closely besieged him in Nineveh, where the king, to avoid falling into his hands, burnt himself with his women and treasures: whereupon the Assyrian empire was divided into the kingdoms of Media and Assyria, 880 B. C.

Salmanasar, king of Assyria, conquered the kingdom of Israel, 721 B. C. Chimiladan, one of his successors, being defeated by Cyaxares, first king of Media, Nabopolassar, a nobleman, improved the opportunity, took Babylon, and erected a new kingdom. Nebuchadnezzar, his son and successor, with king Cyaxares, conquered the Assyrian kingdom, which they divided among themselves, 601 B. C.

A war happening between the kings of Babylon and Media, Cyaxares II. called in Scripture Darius the Mede, gave the command of his troops to his nephew Cyrus, son of Cambyfes, king of Persia, who conquered the kingdom of Babylon, and annexed it to that of Media, 538 B. C.

Cyrus, at the death of Cambyfes and Cyaxares, inherited their vast dominions, and became sovereign of all the east.

PERSIAN EMPIRE.

CYRUS, son of Cambyfes, king of Perfia, and nephew of Cyaxares, king of Media, having united both kingdoms, which he afterwards greatly extended by his conquests, is looked upon as the founder of the vast Persian monarchy. He permitted the Jews, 536 B. C. to return to their country, after seventy years of captivity. The manner of his death is variously related: according to Xenophon, he died of a natural death, after a glorious reign of thirty-seven years. Cambyfes, his son, conquered Egypt, 525 B. C. but soiled his victory by his cruelty to the inhabitants and their unfortunate king Psammeticus: being returned from an unsuccessful expedition in Ethiopia, he dreamt that Smerdis, his brother, had ascended the Persian throne, and had the superstition and cruelty to cause him to be assassinated: this fratricide did not remain unpunished; one of the Mages (Egyptian priests) pretending to be that prince, and to have escaped from the murderers sent by Cambyfes, ascended the throne. The king, who was then in Syria, returning in haste to punish the usurper, accidentally wounded himself and died. The imposture being soon after discovered, the false Smerdis was slain by some Persian lords.

DARIUS,

D A R I U S,

ONE of them, ascended the throne, the family of Cyrus being extinct. He subdued the Babylonians and Ionians, who had successively endeavoured to make themselves independent; and the Athenians having assisted the latter with twenty ships, and burnt the city of Sardis in Asia, Darius, out of revenge and ambition, formed the project of conquering all Greece. He sent an army and fleet against Athens; his troops were defeated by the Thracians, and his fleet wrecked in doubling Cape Athos, now called Capo Santo: a greater army of Persians entered Attica, but was entirely defeated at the battle of Marathon, 490 B. C. by the brave Miltiades, who commanded the Athenians. Darius died 485 B. C.

Xerxes, his son, invaded Greece at the head of an innumerable army, supported by a powerful fleet. Leonidas, with three hundred Spartans, slew twenty thousand of his troops at the pass of Thermopylæ, and the Persian fleet was beaten and dispersed at Salamis, by the superior skill and bravery of the Greeks, 480 B. C.

Xerxes despairing to conquer Greece, returned to Persia, where giving himself up to criminal pleasures and cruelty, he was assassinated by Artabanus, captain of his Guards, 464 B. C.

ARTAXERXES LONGIMANUS

REVENGED his father by the death of the regicide, who had attempted to seize the crown, and continued the Grecian war, called the Median war; but was still more unfortunate than his predecessors. Cimon, son of Miltiades, in one day, defeated both his fleet and land forces, and afterwards conquered the islands of Scyros and Thasus.

The Egyptians, encouraged by the misfortunes of Artaxerxes, shook off the Persian yoke, and placed Inarus, a Lydian prince, on their throne. Athens sent them troops and ships, and victory at first crowned their arms with success; but the Persians having gained a decisive battle near the city of Memphis, Inarus was beheaded, and Egypt again subdued.

Meanwhile Cimon made new conquests, and was preparing to invade Egypt, when Artaxerxes prudently sued for peace. The Athenians dictated their own terms; by which all the Grecian cities of Asia were declared free and independent, and the Persians debarred from sailing between the Euxine sea and the coasts of Pamphylia, 449 B. C.

Xerxes, his only legitimate son, succeeded him, but was soon assassinated by his brother Sogdianus.

DARIUS

DARIUS NOTHUS,

ANOTHER son of Artaxerxes, not long after, supplanted Sogdianus. The Egyptians taking advantage of these civil commotions, recovered their liberties, under the conduct of Armyrtus, whom they crowned.

Darius left the empire to his son Artaxerxes Mnemon, and the government of Asia Minor to Cyrus, a younger son, who formed the unjust project of dethroning his brother: Artaxerxes discovered the conspiracy, and generously pardoned him. Cyrus, void of all gratitude, raised in his government a numerous army of Persians, and being joined by thirteen thousand Greeks, advanced as far as Babylon, where Artaxerxes met him; a battle ensued, in which the ambitious Cyrus, seeking the life of his brother, justly lost his own. His troops were defeated, but the Greeks maintained their military fame, and, though surrounded by enemies, during a retreat of above six hundred leagues, returned to their country, 401 B. C.

Sparta and the Grecian cities which had sided with Cyrus, successfully continued the war against Artaxerxes, who having, however, by the power of gold, sowed dissensions amongst the Grecian states, concluded an advantageous peace with them, 387 B. C.

ART A-

ARTAXERXES OCHUS,

HIS son, succeeded him, and to secure himself in the possession of the throne, put all his brothers to death. Having subdued Egypt, he levelled the walls of the most considerable cities, demolished the temples, and treated the inhabitants with the greatest cruelty: the Egyptian Bagoas, afterwards his confidential minister, revenged his country by poisoning Ochus, and then fearing the resentment of Arces, his son and successor, he found means to have him assassinated, 336 B. C.

Bagoas greatly contributed to place on the throne Darius Codomanus, a prince of the royal family, but conspiring also against the new sovereign, he was compelled to drink the very poison he had prepared for the king.

Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia, having made himself master of all Greece, invaded Persia, 334 B. C. at the head of a small but chosen army. Darius, instead of protracting the war, and arming the Grecian states against Macedonia, eagerly and imprudently fought Alexander, who defeated him in three successive battles. Darius was endeavouring to collect new forces, when Bessus, one of his Satraps, basely murdered him; whereupon the Persian empire submitted to Alexander, 330 B. C.

G R E C I A N

GRECIAN HISTORY.

THE Greeks, said to be descended from Javan, the son of Japhet, lived in the most savage state, till some foreigners settling in their country, collected its wandering inhabitants, and gave them the first ideas of religion and useful arts.

Cecrops, an Egyptian, founded the city of Athens in Attica, and instituted the Areopagus, a tribunal famed for its impartiality and justice. The Phenician Cadmus peopled Thebes in Bæotia; Argos and Sparta emerged from barbarism. Amphyction, king of Athens, engaged twelve Grecian cities to enter into an alliance for their mutual interest, 1522 B. C. their deputies, called Amphyctions, assembled twice a year at Thermopylæ, and finally judged all differences amongst the confederates, and forcibly suppressed all oppositions. The Theban war between Eteocles and Polynices (two unnatural brothers, who, contending for the crown, slew one another); the voyage of the Argonauts to Colchia, 1263 B. C. probably to open a trade to the Euxine or Black Sea; and the siege and destruction of Troy in Asia, 1209 B. C. to revenge Menelaus, king of Lacedemon, whose wife, Helena, had been carried away by the Trojan prince, Paris, are events little known, and involved in fables.

THE

THE HERACLIDÆ,

THE descendants of the famous Argonaut Hercules, through persecution, being driven from Peloponnesus, now the Morea, soon returned in arms, and subdued Argos, Sparta, and Mycenæ; when several colonies of Ionians, Eolians, and Dorians, flying to the coasts of Asia Minor, there founded Smyrna, Ephesus, and Milet, 1129 B. C.

Sparta, also called Lacedemon, continued under the power of the Heraclidæ, whilst the spirit of liberty diffusing itself through Greece, most of the ancient kingdoms became republics; yet their governments were still barbarous, and in great need of wholesome laws, when Lycurgus appeared for the happiness and glory of Sparta in particular, and all Greece in general.

Lycurgus, of the family of the Heraclidæ, though offered the crown of Sparta, generously remitted it to his nephew, the lawful heir. Afterwards, having travelled amongst the wisest nations of those times, and studied their laws and customs, he introduced a system of laws at Lacedemon, 885 B. C. which made the Spartans temperate, robust, free, and happy. For several ages they were the admiration of all Greece: however, they have been justly reproached for their cruelty to their slaves and children.

ATHENS

A T H E N S

WAS governed by kings, till the love of independency made the inhabitants abolish the regal power, and commit the reins of government to some magistrates, called Archons. Solo, a citizen of high birth and merit, was their legislator, 594 B. C. and differing from the austerity of Lycurgus, Athens became the seat of every art and science, whilst Sparta was entirely devoted to war.

During this period lived the seven Grecian sages, Thales, Solo, Chilo, Pittacus, Bias, Cleobules, and Periander. Homer wrote the Iliad and Odyssey—Hesiod wrote on agriculture—Sappho was called the tenth muse—Anacreon sung of love and wine—Thespis invented the drama, and the deformed Æsop composed his admirable fables. War, patriotism, arts, and commerce raised the power and glory of Greece to the highest degree. The Athenians for a time lost their liberty, Pisistratus, Solo's relation, usurped the supreme authority, and was succeeded by his sons, Hipparchus and Hippias; but Hipparchus being assassinated, and Hippias, on account of his tyranny, expelled from Athens, the popular government was re-established, though the Spartans, jealous of the power of the Athenians, vainly strove to restore Hippias.

D

THE

THE MEDIAN WAR.

THE Athenians having assisted the Ionians, who had revolted against Darius, he thought it a favourable opportunity for subduing Greece, and accordingly sent heralds to demand earth and water, that is to say, an acknowledgment of his sovereignty. The Spartans and Athenians having rejected the proposal with the greatest indignation and contempt, Darius sent a numerous army and fleet against them: the army, commanded by Mardonius, a young and inexperienced officer, was surprised and defeated by the Thracians, and the fleet wrecked near Cape Athos.

A second army of above one hundred thousand men poured into Attica, but was entirely defeated at Marathon, 490 B. C. by nine thousand Athenians and one thousand Plateans, commanded by Miltiades; who the same day made a march of fifteen leagues to protect Athens, threatened by a Persian fleet.

Xerxes succeeded Darius, and invaded Thrace (now called Romania) and Macedonia attended by an innumerable army and fleet: he lost twenty thousand men at the narrow pass of Thermopylæ, leading from Achaia to Thessaly, where Leonidas, king of Sparta, and three hundred Spartans sacrificed their lives in defence of their country, 480 B. C.

THE ATHENIANS,

UNABLE to defend their city against Xerxes, took to their ships, and joined the Grecian fleet; whilst their children, women, and old men were received with the greatest hospitality at Træsenæ in Argolis, and Xerxes soon after burnt Athens.

The battle of Salamis amply revenged the Athenians: Themistocles sunk 200 Persian ships, and took many others, 480 B. C. Xerxes, who beheld the fight from an eminence, shamefully fled, leaving Mardonius in Thessaly with 300,000 men: that general was killed at Platea, and his troops cut to pieces; the same day another Persian fleet was defeated at Mycale in Asia, 479 B. C.

Themistocles rebuilt and fortified Athens, notwithstanding the opposition of Sparta, always jealous of the Athenian power. Pausanias commanded the Spartans, and Themistocles and Aristides the Athenians: the severity and pride of the former, compared with the moderation and justice of the latter, displeased the confederates; the command of the Grecian league was taken from Sparta, and given to Athens.

Some time after Pausanias was put to death for carrying on a treacherous correspondence with Xerxes, and the great Themistocles himself, having by his immense riches excited the envy of his fellow-citizens, was banished.

A R I S T I D E S,

A Man of the purest principles, was continued in command, and intrusted with the revenues of the Confederacy, which he managed with the greatest prudence and integrity: after his death, his disciple Cimon, the son of Miltiades, governed the Athenians with glory and wisdom. He generously assisted the Spartans, when in distress, though the known enemies of Athens; sent succours to the Egyptians, who had shaken off the Persian yoke; and continued, at the same time, the Median war so vigorously and successfully, that Artaxerxes, the successor of Xerxes, thought it prudent to sue for peace, which was concluded on condition that no Persian ship should sail between the Euxine sea and the coasts of Pamphylia, and that the Grecian colonies in Asia should be free and independent, 449 B. C.

Such was the amazing conclusion of a war in which, for fifty-one years, all the innumerable forces of the powerful and extensive empire of Persia had been constantly baffled by the united efforts of the patriotism, valour, prudence, and genius of a few inconsiderable states.

Cimon died the same year, and Pericles by his eloquence and liberality came into power.

THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR.

THE Athenians forgetting that moderation and justice which had obtained them the confidence and command of the Confederacy, applied the money raised for its support to the embellishments of Athens, and oppressed several Grecian cities: Sparta exciting and improving the dissatisfaction of the Allies, war was declared against the Athenians, 431 B. C. it lasted twenty-seven years with various successes, and involved Greece in much greater calamities than the Median war: on the side of the Athenians, Pericles, Nicias, Alcibiades, and Conon, distinguished themselves most; on that of the Spartans, Archidamus, Callicratidas, and Lyfander.

But, in the end, Lyfander closely besieging Athens, the Athenians, to save themselves from immediate destruction, were compelled to demolish their fortifications, give up their ships, and restore the cities they had conquered. Lyfander even changed their government, and appointed thirty Archons, who by their cruelty forced many inhabitants to leave Athens. Thrasybulus, an illustrious Athenian, having collected a number of those fugitives, defeated the tyrants, and re-established the ancient government.

Socrates, the greatest philosopher of antiquity, was put to death at Athens on a false accusation of Atheism, 400 B. C.

THE SPARTANS,

HAVING broken the Athenian power, the constant object of their jealousy, assisted Cyrus in the unjust design of dethroning Artaxerxes Mnemon, his elder brother. Cyrus was slain and his army defeated, 401 B. C. but the Greeks, under the conduct of Xenophon, the illustrious general and historian, made the celebrated retreat of the ten thousand: covered with glory and full of confidence, the Spartans resolved to continue the war and to humble Persia.

Accordingly, Agesilaus, king of Sparta, passed into Asia, and there was making the greatest progress, when he was recalled to defend Lacedemon, against which Athens, Thebes, Argos, and Corinth had, at the instigation of the Persians, formed a dangerous league. Sparta, being pressed by so many enemies, concluded a disadvantageous peace with Artaxerxes; agreeing that all the Grecian cities of Asia should be subject to Persia: Greece, unable to withstand the united Spartans and Persians, reluctantly acceded to that shameful treaty, 387 B. C.

The Spartans having, in time of peace, surprised Cadmæ, the citadel of Thebes, were driven from it by Pelopidas, a Theban, whereupon a war ensued, and most of the Grecian states, through fear, at first sided with Sparta.

THE

THE THEBANS

SEEMED inevitably ruined, when Epaminondas and Pelopidas won the famous battle of Leuctra against four times their number, 371 B. C. the Lacedemonians, after the bravest resistance, were entirely defeated; their allies fled, and soon deserted them: Epaminondas subdued Elis, Argos, and Arcadia, and carried his victorious arms to the very gates of Sparta.

Pelopidas restored peace to Macedonia, then torn by civil wars, and freed Phœria in Thessalia from its tyrant Alexander.

The Spartans being humbled by disgraces, till then unknown to them, implored the assistance of Athens and other states, and easily succeeded; the amazing power and superiority of Thebes exciting the jealousy of all Greece. Epaminondas again invaded Laconia, now Maina, and even penetrated to the public square of Lacedemon, from whence he was repulsed by the brave Agelæus, and soon after gloriously fell at the battle of Mantinæ: the Thebans conquered, but with Epaminondas their rising greatness expired, 363 B. C. From that time the Grecian power and glory greatly declined; every city, though unable to maintain its internal order, yet aspired to give laws to the others, forgetful of the common safety of the Confederacy.

MACE.

MACEDONIA,

SITUATED between Greece and Thrace, remained in obscurity till the reign of Philip, the pupil of Epaminondas, 360 B. C. he disciplined the Macedonians, and invented the famous phalanx, a body of infantry drawn up sixteen deep. Equally skilful in politics and war, he artfully sowed dissensions amongst the Grecian states, and assisting the weak against the strong, added many towns to his dominions.

Through the influence of gold, Philip was admitted into the council of the Amphyctions, who appointed him general of the Grecian forces against the Locrians, accused of having seized some lands belonging to the temple of Delphos in Phocis, now Libadia. Philip entered Greece, and instead of attacking the Locrians, took the town of Elatæ, and threatened Thebes itself: the Athenians, animated by the powerful harangues of the orator Demosthenes, ran to arms and joined the Thebans; the battle of Chæroneæ decided the fate of Greece; Philip conquered, Athens sued for peace, and Thebes was compelled to receive a Macedonian garrison, 338 B. C.

Philip, then become the arbiter and general of the Greeks, was meditating the conquest of Persia, when Pausanias assassinated him, 336 B. C.

ALEX-

ALEXANDER THE GREAT,

AT the age of twenty, succeeded his father Philip, and having in a single campaign subdued the Grecian states which had endeavoured to regain their liberties, he invaded Persia, 334 B. C. Darius Codomanus, proud of his power, and trusting in the number of his troops, gave battle to Alexander, first at Issus, 333 B. C. then at Arbella, 331 B. C. the Macedonian valour and discipline prevailed, Darius was totally defeated, and soon after basely murdered by the Satrap Bessus, who hoped to succeed him; but immediately the vast Persian empire submitted to the conqueror, who behaved with the greatest magnanimity and humanity to the family of the unfortunate monarch.

Alexander hurried on by insatiable and unjustifiable ambition, carried war and destruction amongst nations who never had offended the Greeks; and was even going to cross the river Ganges, in search of new conquests, when his soldiers, exhausted with toils and wounds, refused to follow him. He returned to Babylon, where giving himself up to excessive drinking, he died aged thirty-three, 324 B. C.

Alexander was naturally possessed of valour, justice, and magnanimity; but ambition and prosperity made him proud, unjust, cruel, and intemperate.

A L E X.

ALEXANDER's SUCCESSORS.

ALEXANDER not having named his successor, his extensive dominions became a scene of civil wars amongst his officers: his mother, brother, wife, and sons were made subservient to their ambitious views, and lost their lives in those violent struggles for supreme power: at last the fate of the numerous competitors was decided at the battle of Ipsus, 301 B. C. the victors divided the empire into the four kingdoms of Macedonia, Asia, Syria, and Egypt.

The last king of Macedonia was Perseus, who going to war with the Romans, lost both his liberty and kingdom, 168 B. C. the Asiatic kingdom in time was divided into those of Pergamus, Pontus, and Armenia: Attalus, king of Pergamus, left his dominions to the Roman people; Pontus was conquered by the Romans, after a war of thirty years against king Mithridates, 64 B. C. the kingdom of Armenia was joined to that of Syria, and both were conquered by Pompey, the great Roman general, 63 B. C.

Egypt had several sovereigns named Ptolomies, from Ptolomy the first of them. Cleopatra being conquered by Octavius, afterwards Augustus Cæsar, poisoned herself, and Egypt became a part of the Roman empire, 30 B. C.

THE IACHÆAN LEAGUE

CONSISTED of twelve inconsiderable cities of Peloponnesus, long famed for their justice and love of liberty, till subdued by Philip, king of Macedonia; in time being greatly oppressed by tyrants, the spirit of independency revived, several cities recovered their liberties and renewed their former alliance. Aratus, the deliverer of Sicyon, was elected Prætor of the commonwealth, which under his wise government resumed its unanimity and splendour, 243 B. C.

Sparta with its ancient manners had lost its power and glory; king Agis endeavouring to re-establish the laws of Lycurgus, perished in the attempt; his successor Cleomenes, as bold and more fortunate, succeeded; debts were annulled, and the lands equally parted among the inhabitants.

Cleomenes wishing also to restore Sparta to its wonted superiority, required the command of the Achæan League: Aratus opposed his ambition, whereupon Cleomenes made war against the Achæans; but being defeated at Silesia, 223 B. C. he fled to Egypt, and Sparta sunk into oblivion. The Achæan league flourished many years, till the Romans having subdued Macedonia, conquered the Achæans, and reduced Greece to a Roman province, called Achaia, 146 B. C.

GRECIAN

GRECIAN POETS, HISTORIANS, &c.

Tenth Century B. C.—The unequalled Homer, the father of poetry. Hesiod, an elegant poet.

Sixth Century.—Sappho, styled the tenth muse.

Thales, who introduced the knowledge of astronomy into Greece. Æsop, the mythologist.

Fifth Century.—Pythagoras, who taught the transmigration of souls. Phidias, a correct and elegant statuary. Anacreon and Pindar, ingenious lyric poets. Parrhasius and Zeuxis, celebrated painters. Herodotus, the first historian and prose writer. Sophocles and Euripides, eminent tragic poets. Apollodorus, who invented the art of painting in clare-obscure.

Fourth Century.—Socrates, who taught the purest philosophy, and led the most virtuous life. Thucydides and Xenophon, elegant historians. Hippocrates, called emphatically the god of physic. Plato, a learned and eloquent philosopher. Praxiteles, who made the beautiful statue of Venus de Medicis. Apelles, the painter of Alexander the Great. Lysippus, who made above six hundred statues. Aristotle, styled the prince of philosophers. Demosthenes, the most eloquent of all orators.

Third Century.—Euclids and Archimedes, celebrated mathematicians. Epicurus, who made happiness consist in virtuous pleasures and temperance. Zeno, the founder of stoicism.

Second Century.—Polybius, a learned historian.

The

The PHENICIANS

INVENTED writing and navigation, carried to a great degree of perfection their manufactures of glass and purples, cultivated commerce, and, by sending colonies to the south of Spain and western coasts of Africa, secured to themselves the empire of trade and the sea.

Phenicia was situated north of Egypt and west of Judah, Tyre was the capital.

Pygmalion, tyrant of Tyre, having put to death his sister Dido's husband, she fled to Africa, and there founded the famous Carthage, 869 B. C. which under a wise government enjoyed above five hundred years internal peace and liberty, growing more and more powerful by her extensive commerce and conquests.

Sicily was often oppressed by tyrants, and invaded by the Carthaginians, who in time having subdued the greatest part of that island, closely besieged Messina, then in the possession of some Italian mercenaries, who called the Romans to their assistance.

Three long and dreadful wars ensued between both nations, and after the greatest efforts on each side, Rome triumphed, and Carthage was totally destroyed, 264 B. C

The Seven Wonders of the World.

THE stupendous Egyptian Pyramids, three leagues from Cairo, were raised (according to Diodorus) by the orders of several kings of Egypt, to serve them for tombs. The largest, situated south of Cairo, is 520 feet high, and 682 broad: the entry leads to an ascending stair-case, and then, through two passages, to a room and a hall: the latter contains an empty tomb, made of a single stone resembling porphyry. The entries of the two others have not yet been discovered.

The Temple of Jerusalem was built on mount Moriah by Solomon, 1005 B. C. it was encompassed by a double portico, paved with marble, and supported by pillars of the same. Strangers were admitted into the first portico; and the Jews only as far as the second. The priests offered their daily sacrifices in the third part, called the Holy, and none but the high-priest could once a year enter the fourth part, called the Holy of Holies, or *Sanctum Sanctorum*, on the 10th of September. The whole was exceedingly beautiful, but the Holy of Holies contained innumerable riches in gold and silver vessels, tables, &c. and vestments covered with precious stones.

The walls of Babylon, built by Nebuchadnezzar, were 87 feet thick, 350 high, and 60 miles round, forming a perfect square, with 100 brass gates.

JUPITER

JUPITER OLYMPUS,

IN the temple of Olympia, a city of Peloponnesus, was a statue of ivory and gold, seated on a throne of the same, both enriched with ivory, ebony, and diamonds, and surrounded with golden figures of gods and goddesses; all exquisitely carved by the celebrated Phidias, the Athenian.

Diana's Temple, built at Ephesus in Asia Minor, by Ctesiphon, at the expence of all Asia, was 425 feet long and 220 broad, and supported by 127 columns, 60 feet high; the timber was cedar wood, the gates cypress: it was burnt to the ground by Erostratus, who madly wished to perpetuate his name, 356 B. C.

The stately Mausoleum erected near Halicarnassus in Caria, by queen Artemisa, to the memory of her beloved husband Mausoleus, was 411 feet round, and 25 cubits high: it was adorned with thirty-six beautiful columns, and a pyramid, with a marble chariot drawn by four horses, at top, 353 B. C.

The Colossus of Rhodes, a statue of brass, made by Chares of Lindus in honour of Apollo, 280 B. C. was seventy cubits high, and ships could sail between its legs, which were three hundred feet apart: it was thrown down by a violent earthquake, 224 B. C.

ROMAN HISTORY.

ROMULUS, an adventurer of obscure and uncertain birth, founded the city of Rome, 753 B. C. where he admitted all sorts of fugitives from other places : being chosen king, he divided the supreme power between the sovereign, senate, and people, so as to secure the authority and liberties of the whole ; a government adapted to the independent spirit of its members : he divided them into three tribes, each of ten curiæ, and the land into three unequal parts ; one for the use of religion, the second for the state, and the last for its inhabitants.

Romulus wanting wives for his subjects, invited the Sabines to the celebration of some games in honour of Neptune, and forcibly carried away their daughters : a just indignation armed the Sabines, they penetrated into the midst of Rome, and a dreadful and obstinate battle ensued ; victory was doubtful, when the Sabine women, then the daughters and wives of the combatants, rushed amongst them, and prevailed on both nations to make peace and become one people.

Romulus uniting policy to courage, enlarged his territories ; but growing too absolute, the senators, jealous of their authority, caused him to be assassinated, the thirty-seventh year of Rome.

NUMA

NUMA POMPILIUS,

ASABINE, employed religion to soften the manners of the Romans, and cultivated peace and agriculture.

Under Tullus Hostilius, a war began between the Romans and Albans, which was decided by the combat of the three Horatii against the three Curatii, in favour of the former: Alba was destroyed, and its inhabitants received into Rome.

Ancus Martius, a brave and just monarch, enlarged his territories, and adorned Rome.

Tarquinius the Elder having subdued several neighbouring nations, incorporated them with his own subjects, and erected many handsome and useful buildings.

Servius extended the Roman territories, divided the people into six classes, according to their property, subdivided into centuries: the votes of the assembly of the people (called Comitia) being taken by centuries, the first and richest class, containing more centuries than the five others together, had of course the greatest power. Servius was murdered by Tarquinius the Proud, his son-in-law, who reigned most tyrannically, till his son Sextus having offered violence to Lucretia, the wife of Collatinus, the Romans, justly incensed, banished Tarquinius and his family, and changed the form of government from regal to consular;

245 A. R.

E 3.

BRUTUS

BRUTUS AND COLLATINUS,

THE authors of the revolution, were the first Consuls (annual magistrates invested with supreme authority). The two sons of Brutus, and other young senators, having entered into a conspiracy to restore Tarquinius, were all punished with death, and the republican government was firmly secured by the battle of Regillius, when Titus and Sextus, the two sons of Tarquinius, were killed, and the Latins, who had espoused his cause, completely defeated and subdued.

The greatest part of the Plebeians had few or no lands; brave, but not industrious, they found themselves obliged to borrow from the Patricians, who being no longer in dread of Tarquinius, cruelly oppressed their debtors, loading them with chains, and even selling them. The people entreated the Senate to free them from debts they were absolutely unable to pay, and their request being constantly evaded, they took up arms, and retired to the mount, since called Mons Sacer, three miles from Rome, declaring they would be free.

The Senate, to avoid the horrors of a civil war, was compelled not only to annul all debts, but also to agree to the election of five Tribunes, officers chosen out of and by the Plebeians for their protection, 260 A. R.

THE TRIBUNES

SOON increased their power, by extending the privileges of the Plebeians. A decree was passed authorising these magistrates to assemble the Comitia.

Coriolanus, a Patrician of great valour but little prudence, having advised the Senate to abolish the Tribuneship, was summoned before the people, and condemned to perpetual banishment. Full of revenge he joined the Volscians, laid waste the Roman territories, and closely besieged Rome. Vainly the Senate endeavoured to soothe the indignant Coriolanus; immediate destruction seemed inevitable; when his mother and wife, attended by the Roman ladies, appeared in his presence with unfeigned marks of the bitterest grief. Unable to withstand the feelings of nature, he exclaimed, "Rome is saved; but your son is lost!" he granted peace to the Romans, and soon after was murdered by the disappointed Volscians.

Rome, though powerful and victorious abroad, was rent at home by dissensions between the Senate and Tribunes, contending for power: during these commotions, Herdonius, a Sabine, marched to Rome by night, and surprised the capitol. The Romans united against the common enemy, Herdonius was slain, and the capitol retaken.

QUINCTIUS

QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS

WAS elected consul, and by his mildness and fortitude restored Rome to order and peace. His successor Minutius being with his troops completely surrounded by the Æqui, Cincinnatus was appointed Dictator (a magistrate above the Senate and Comitia, whose decrees were without appeal) and having delivered Minutius, by compelling the enemies to surrender, he laid down the Dictatorship, and retired to rural enjoyments : which he left again for the third time to serve his country.

The Romans had no written laws : all differences were finally settled according to the judgment and equity of the Consuls. The Tribunes had long insisted on a code of laws being published ; the Senate was at last forced to comply ; all magistrates were suspended, and Decemvirs intrusted with sovereign power. The Laws of the Ten Tables, afterwards increased to twelve, were composed by them, and approved by the Senate and people, 302 A. R.

The Decemvirs, prolonging their power, became cruel tyrants : the people vindicated their liberties by punishing them, and restoring the Consulship. Censors were also appointed to preside over the manners of the Roman citizens, and to take care of the public finances and buildings.

V E I I,

A STRONG and rich city of Tuscany, had long withstood the greatest efforts of the Roman arms, when Camillus being created Dictator, took it by surprise, 357 A. R. Notwithstanding that eminent service, he was accused before the Comitia of having, under pretence of a vow to Apollo, embezzled part of the plunder; expecting an unjust sentence, Camillus banished himself.

Not long after, a dreadful calamity befel Rome; the Gauls, led by Brennus, invaded Italy, and the Romans taking part against them, were totally overthrown near Allia, 363 A. R. and Rome set on fire: but the capitol stood a long siege, and Camillus being again appointed Dictator, compelled the Gauls to raise the siege, and rebuilt the city.

Rome was constantly at war with some of the neighbouring nations, and perpetually agitated with internal factions: the Senate even was forced to allow the people to choose one of the two Consuls out of the Plebeians, 386 A. R.

A war began between the Romans and Samnites, which continued long with various successes: in the end, the Samnites were conquered, and most of their towns taken; several Italian towns and states were also subdued by the Romans.

THE

THE TARENTINES,

A WEALTHY and proud people of Calabria in Italy, having provoked the resentment of Rome by insulting some of her ambassadors, called Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, to their assistance. At first he was successful, but afterwards being totally overthrown by the Romans, he left Italy, which they then subdued, 478 A. R.

Some Italian mercenaries in the pay of Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse in Sicily, having treacherously seized Messina, were besieged by the Carthaginians, a powerful nation of Africa, who were then in possession of part of that island. The Romans, in hopes of extending their dominions, granted the Italians the protection which they begged, but did not deserve, 489 A. R.

Such was the origin of the war between Rome and Carthage, called the first Punic War.

Messina being relieved, and the Carthaginians overcome both by sea and land, the Consul Regulus passed into Africa, where Xantippus, a Lacedemonian, defeated and took him prisoner; a Roman fleet was also destroyed: but the Romans quickly repaired those losses, and carried on the war so vigorously, that Carthage was compelled to sue for peace, 511 A. R. Sicily remained to the Romans, who soon after added Sardinia and Illyria to their empire.

SECOND

SECOND PUNIC WAR.

THE Carthaginians having conquered the greatest part of Spain, attacked and took Seguntum, a city in alliance with the Romans, who gladly improving the opportunity to oppose their progress, declared war against them, 534 A. R.

Hannibal, the implacable enemy of Rome, surmounting the greatest difficulties, crossed the river Iberus, the Pyrenean mountains, and the Alps, and arrived in Italy, where he successively defeated the Romans at Tessino, Trebia, and Thrasymenus, but particularly at Cannæ, when the Consul Emilius and above 40,000 Romans were slain, 537 A. R. Rome, always great in adversity, displayed the most undaunted fortitude, and soon recovered her wonted superiority. Hannibal retreated before Marcellus; Capua and Tarentum were retaken. Scipio, since surnamed Africanus, subdued Spain, and passed into Africa. Hannibal was recalled from Italy to defend Carthage, and being totally overcome at the battle of Zama, the Carthaginians were forced to give up Spain, all their elephants and ships, and to pay a tribute, 552 A. R.

Such a peace portended the approaching fall of Carthage, which the Romans, with the most detestable injustice and cruelty, took and destroyed, 604 A. R. About this time they also subdued Greece.

THE

THE CIVIL DISSENTIONS

BETWEEN the Senate and people were renewed after the conclusion of the dangerous wars Rome had been engaged in. The higher orders of the republic were grown immensely rich, the lower extremely poor. The Gracchi, two brothers of uncommon merit and virtue, during their Tribuneship, revived and enacted several laws, highly beneficial to the people; but having lost their lives in tumults excited by the Senators, their laws were annulled, and the people sunk again into their former wretchedness; whilst luxury and the love of riches filled Rome with corruption, 632 A. R.

Jugurtha, having assassinated the two grandsons of Masinissa, king of Numidia, a faithful ally of the Romans, ascended the throne, and with money bought impunity of the Senate; but afterwards going to war against the Romans, he was betrayed into their hands and brought to Rome, where he died in a dungeon, 647 A. R.

The Cimbri and Teutones, pouring in from the North, spread terror and destruction into the Roman provinces, till Marius, a brave Plebeian, and Sylla, an illustrious Patrician, defeated them.

Marius, thirsting after honours and power, through bribery, procured himself the Consulship six times.

SYLLA

S Y L L A

BEING appointed general against Mithridates, king of Pontus, was supplanted in that command by the ambitious Marius; whereupon he forcibly expelled him from Rome, as an enemy of the Republic, and then resumed his command. Marius improving his absence, returned, and put to death all his opponents. Sylla having made peace with Mithridates, advanced to Rome, defeated his enemies, and surpassed Marius in cruelty: many senators, knights, and numberless citizens were destroyed. Having thus borne down every opposition, Sylla was invested with perpetual Dictatorship; and that dignity which he had obtained by the most horrid deeds, he exercised three years with wisdom, and then unaccountably resigned, 674 A. R.

The calamities of the republic did not end with his Dictatorship; civil wars succeeded one another: Lepidus, Sertorius, Catiline, Pompey, the conqueror of the great Mithridates; Crassus, and Julius Cæsar, a man of great birth and abilities; all strove to enslave their country. Cæsar, who had taken 800 towns, conquered 300 states, and won many battles; at last getting the better of all his competitors, was made perpetual Dictator, and became absolute. Cassius and Brutus, in hopes of restoring the ancient government, stabbed him, 709 A. R.

OCTAVIUS,

CÆSAR's nephew, the Consul Antony, and Lepidus, formed a Triumvirate, apparently to revenge the Dictator's death, but in fact to aggrandize themselves: all those senators and knights, who might have opposed their ambition, were massacred; and Cassius and Brutus being defeated at Philippi, 711 A. R. slew themselves.

Antony making himself contemptible and odious by his extravagant love for Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, Octavius accused him before the Senate of betraying the interests and glory of the Romans, and war was resolved upon. The battle of Actium, 722 A. R. decided their contest: Antony being conquered, soon after slew himself; and Octavius, under the name of Augustus Cæsar, was proclaimed emperor. He reigned forty-four years with mildness and prudence, revived and encouraged arts and sciences, and enacted salutary laws. Peace prevailed, and Jesus Christ was born, 4004 A. M. and 753 A. R.

Tiberius, his successor, quickly betrayed his cruel disposition; his nephew Germanicus, whose virtues and popularity he hated, was poisoned by his orders: afterwards retiring to the island of Capræ, he gave himself up to cruelty and debauchery, and was assassinated 37 years after the birth of Christ. Under his reign our Saviour was crucified, aged thirty-three.

CALIGULA

C A L I G U L A

HAVING been guilty of every crime, was murdered 41 A. C. Claudius, a weak emperor, was succeeded by Nero, the scourge of human kind. He poisoned his brother Britannicus, put to death his mother and wife, set fire to Rome, and destroyed a number of citizens. Several governors of provinces revolted, and the Senate declared him an enemy of the state; when to avoid that punishment he had deserved, he put an end to his detestable existence. The family of Octavius ending with him, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian contended for the empire. Vespasian prevailed, and shewed himself worthy of the throne.

The Jews having revolted against the Romans, Titus, Vespasian's son, utterly destroyed Jerusalem, after a long siege, 70 A. C.

Titus, surnamed the delight of mankind, passed his short reign in acts of benevolence. Domitian, a cruel tyrant, was killed by his own guards, 96 A. C. Nerva, a virtuous emperor, appointed Trajan for his successor. Trajan, surnamed Optimus, destroyed the Parthian empire, till then unconquered, 117 A. C. Adrian, equally distinguished for his virtues and vices, died in 138 A. C. Antoninus, a prince possessed of every virtue, reigned peaceably till 161 A. C.

AURELIUS, THE PHILOSOPHER,

GOVERNED with remarkable prudence and justice. Commodus, called the enemy of God and men, was assassinated 192 A. C. Pertinax, an excellent prince, endeavouring to restore order in the state, and discipline in the army, was murdered by the soldiers, who offered the empire to the highest bidder. Three emperors appeared at once; Didus by purchase, and Niger and Severus by the election of two different armies. Severus prevailing, reigned with great cruelty, only taking care to secure the affections of the troops and common people by his liberality, and the licentiousness he suffered them to live in. Caracalla, Macrinus, and Heliogabalus were slain by the Prætorian guards (the emperor's guards). Alexander Severus united mercy to fortitude, liberality to œconomy, and governed according to this sacred maxim, "Do unto others as thou wouldst be done unto." Maximin, one of his officers, murdered him and usurped the throne, 235 A. C.

From Alexander Severus to Aurelian, the empire was miserably distracted by the violent struggles of above fifty emperors, either lawful or usurpers; the greatest part of them fell by the hands of the soldiers, and all were the wretched sports of fortune.

AURELIAN

A U R E L I A N

HAVING by his virtue and severity restored the empire to peace, order, and power, lost his life by a conspiracy, as did Tacitus, a worthy prince; Probus and Carus.

Dioclesian and Maximian reigned jointly and gloriously till 305 A. C. when both abdicated the imperial dignity.

Constantius and Galerius divided the Roman dominions. Constantine the Great, the first Christian emperor, having conquered Maxentius, the successor of Galerius, reunited the divided empire, the seat of which he transported from Rome to Byantium, then called from him Constantinople, 239 A. C. His sons Constans, Constantine, and Constantius, divided the empire; but afterwards going to war with one another, Constantius remained sole emperor.

Julian, Jovian, Valentinian, and Gratian, reigned successively. Theodosius the Great parted his dominions between his two sons; Honorius had the west, and Arcadius the east, 395 A. C.

After Theodosius, the empire became a scene of luxury, despotism, and misfortunes. Religious quarrels and a general corruption prepared and prognosticated the ruin of that mighty empire; and, under Romulus Augustulus, the Barbarians pouring from all sides into Italy, the western empire irrecoverably fell, 476 A. C.

E A S T E R N E M P I R E .

UNDER Arcadius, Theodosius II. Marcian, Leo, Leo the Boy, Zeno, Isauricus, Basiliscus, Anastasius, and Justin, the empire was a constant prey to a vicious administration, civil dissensions, and religious controversy; and desolated and dismembered by the Vandals, Huns, and other barbarous nations.

Justinian ascended the throne in 527 A. C. Belisarius, an able general, recovered Africa from the Vandals, and obtained many victories against the numerous enemies of the state. Narses, another general, recovered Italy from the Ostrogoths.

Under the successive reigns of Justin II. a weak monarch; Tiberius, a just prince; Mauritus, a good emperor; and Phocas, an usurper and cruel tyrant; the empire was again dismembered and laid waste by the Lombards, Persians, and Turks.

Heraclius, son of the governor of Africa, slew Phocas, defeated the Persians, and re-established the ancient limits of both empires, 628 A. C. but his successors, by their indolence, cowardice, and luxury, weakened the state, and prepared its fall. Mahomet having, by the sword, founded the Mahometan religion and Saracen empire, 622 A. C. his successors conquered Persia, Africa, and at last the Eastern empire. Constantine, its last emperor, bravely fell in defending Constantinople, 1453 A. C.

ROMAN

ROMAN POETS, HISTORIANS, &c.

Third Century B. C.—Lucius, Andronicus, and Ennius, the first Roman poets.

Second Century. — Terentius, the dramatist. Plautus, the comic poet.

First Century.—Horace, the famous satirical poet. Diodorus Siculus, the universal historian. Tibullus, the elegant elegiac poet. M. Tullius Cicero, the father of Roman eloquence and literature. Catullus, the lyric poet. Sallustius, the historian. Cornelius Nepos, the biographer of the Grecian and Roman generals. Virgil, the ingenious and elegant imitator of Homer. Livy, who wrote the history of Rome from its foundation to the thirteenth year B. C.

First Century after Christ.—Dionysius of Halicarnassus, author of the Roman antiquities in Greek. Phœdrus the fabulist, eminent for the elegant simplicity and purity of his style. Ovid, an ingenious poet. Cornelius Celsus, surnamed the Roman Hippocrates. Curtius Quintus, who wrote the life of Alexander the Great. Seneca, the eminent stoic philosopher, and tragic poet. Tacitus, the celebrated historian, and the greatest orator and statesman of his time. Pliny, the elder, an eminent naturalist.

Second Century.—Quintillian, the restorer of true taste and eloquence in Rome. Pliny, junior, an historical, moral, and entertaining writer.

Account

Account of the Pagan Divinities.

CÆLUS, the most ancient of the gods, had by Titaïæ Tytan, Saturn, and Cybele, the goddesses of the earth. Saturn had by Cybele Jupiter, the god of heaven, and father of gods and men; Neptune, the god of the sea; Pluto, the god of hell; Juno, the goddesses of kingdoms, who presided over marriages and births; and Ceres, the goddesses of corn and tillage. Jupiter had by Juno Hebe, the goddesses of youth; and Vulcan, the god of the Cyclops; he engendered Minerva, the goddesses of wisdom, arts, sciences, and war; as Juno did Mars, the god of battles. Jupiter had other children by mortals; Apollo, the god of music and poetry, also called Phœbus, as the father of light; whose twin sister was worshipped under the various names of Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, and Hecate in hell; Bacchus, the god of wine; Mercury, the messenger of the gods; and Venus, the goddesses of beauty.

The inferior deities were Bellona, who excited warriors to slaughter; Vesta, the goddesses of fire; Plutus, the god of riches; Æolus, the god of the winds, and many others. Dryades and Hermadyades presided over meadows and pastures; Naiades over fountains and rivers; Pan and the Satyrs over forests.

NEPTUNE.

N E P T U N E

MARRIED Amphitrite, daughter of the ocean: both inhabited a crystal palace at the bottom of the seas, and were attended by Tritons and Nereïds.

Pluto married Proserpine, daughter of Ceres. The souls to enter into his gloomy empire were obliged to cross the river Styx; and the ferryman, Charon, admitted in his bark no one whose body had been deprived of funeral rites, till he had wandered an hundred years about the dreary shores. The monster Cerberus guarded the entrance of hell. Minos, Æachus, and Rhadamanthus, who had been on earth three famous legislators, judged the dead. The virtuous souls enjoyed in the Elysian fields ineffable happiness, till they returned to earth to animate other bodies: the wicked were in Tartarus, tormented by the three furies, Tisiphone, Mægara, and Alecto.

The fatal sisters, the Parcæ, presided over the lives of men: Clotho held the distaff, Lachesis drew the thread of human life, and Atropos cut it off.

Apollo and the nine Muses resided on mount Parnassus, and taught mankind the liberal sciences: Calliope presided over the epic poem, Clio over history, Erato over amorous poetry, Thalia over comedy, Melpomene over tragedy, Terpsichore over dancing, Euterpe over music, Polyhymnia over the ode, and Urania over astronomy.

SATURN,

SATURN, OR TIME,

IS known by his long beard and scythe ; Cybele, by a car drawn by lions, and a crown resembling a tower ; Jupiter, by his thunderbolt and eagle ; Neptune, by a car drawn by sea-horses, a crown and trident ; Pluto, by a crown and pitchfork ; Juno, by a crown, sceptre, and peacock ; Ceres, by a crown of corn and a sickle ; Minerva, by a shield, called *Ægis*, and a lance ; Apollo, by rays of light as *Phœbus*, and a crown of laurels and a lyre, as God of music and poetry ; Diana, with a crescent as *Luna*, a quiver and arrows as *Diana* ; Mercury, by a caduceus and winged heels ; Bacchus, by a crown of ivy, thyrsus, and wild beasts ; Venus, by a Cupid, and a car drawn by doves ; Cupid, the god of love, by a quiver and arrows ; Hymen, by a lighted torch ; Mars, by a complete armour, and a cock at his feet ; Bellona, by her helmet and bleeding flambeau.

The Pagan gods were either fabulous or eminent men deified for their extraordinary valour, genius, or benevolence. The only true God the ancients worshipped, was that revered in many places under the sacred and mysterious appellation of the unknown or anonymous God.

A
 C O M P E N D I U M
 O F
 M O D E R N G E O G R A P H Y.

E U R O P E,

ONE of the four quarters of the world, has the Frozen Sea, north; Asia, east; the Mediterranean, south, that parts it from Africa; and the Western Ocean, that parts it from America, west. It lies between 36 and 72 degrees, north latitude, 10 west, and 35 east longitude; and is about 3600 miles long, and 2200 broad.

Europe abounds in all the necessaries of life, and is much more populous and better cultivated than the other parts of the world; and the Europeans are far superior to the natives of Asia, Africa, and America, in sciences, arts, commerce,

and war, as well as in the practice of every virtue, owing undoubtedly to the advantage they have of knowing the true religion. Europe may be considered as an extensive republic, in which it is the interest of every state to preserve that political balance so necessary to the safety of all. It is divided into three parts, north, middle, and south, which contain three empires, viz. Germany, Russia, and Turkey :—twelve kingdoms ; Great-Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Prussia, Hungary, Bohemia, Sardinia, the Two Sicilies, Denmark, and Sweden : and eight republics ; the United Provinces, Switzerland, Geneva, Genoa, Venice, Ragusa, Lucca, and St. Marino ; besides the ecclesiastical state, and several principalities and dutchies. The governments are the despotic, monarchic, aristocratic, and democratic.

The languages are the Latin, English, French, Spanish, Italian, German, Russian, Turkish, Welsh, &c.

GREAT.

G R E A T - B R I T A I N

COMPREHENDS England, Scotland, and Ireland. England is divided into two parts; England and Wales, containing fifty-two counties; forty in England, and twelve in Wales: Scotland into thirty-three counties: and Ireland into thirty-two counties.

The chief towns of England are London, the metropolis, in Middlesex; Bath and Bristol in Somersetshire; Birmingham and Coventry in Warwickshire; Canterbury in Kent; Falmouth in Cornwall; Newcastle in Northumberland; York, Hull, Scarborough, and Leeds, in Yorkshire; Norwich and Yarmouth in Norfolk; Manchester in Lancashire; Oxford in Oxfordshire; Plymouth in Devonshire; and Portsmouth in Hampshire: of Scotland, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Leith: of Ireland, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Derry, Kinsale, Limerick, and Waterford.

The government is monarchical and aristodemocratical; the joint consent of the king, lords, and commons being necessary to enact or repeal laws, levy taxes, &c. The religion is the Episcopal Protestant. The commodities are corn, cheese, beer, wool, cloth, coals, tin, copper, &c.

Great-Britain has also rich and extensive possessions in North-America and the East-Indies, many islands in the West-Indies, several settlements in Africa, and Gibraltar in Spain.

G

GERMANY

G E R M A N Y

HAS the Baltic sea and Denmark, north; Poland and Hungary, east; Italy and Switzerland, south; and France and the United Provinces, west. It contains nine circles, viz. Austria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, Upper Saxony, Lower Saxony, Westphalia, Upper Rhine, and Lower Rhine. The chief towns are Vienna, Munich, Ratisbon, Augsburg, Constance, Nuremberg, Dresden, Leipzig, Brunswick, Hamburg, Embden, Spa, Worms, and Cassel. The emperor is, by election, the chief of the empire; but the supreme authority resides in the Diet, an assembly composed of the emperor, electors, princes, and deputies of the imperial towns. The Roman and Protestant religions are professed in different parts of Germany: the number of inhabitants is about 20,000,000: the commodities are corn, wine, &c.

RUSSIA, or Moscovy, has the Frozen Ocean, north; the sea of Japan, east; the Caspian Sea and Persia, south; and Poland and Sweden, west. It is divided into sixteen provinces; the chief towns are Moscow, the ancient capital; Petersburg, the residence of the sovereign; Archangel in Dwina; Kiow in Ukrain; and Riga in Livonia. The government is despotic: the religion that of the Greek church: the number of inhabitants above 20,000,000: the commodities furs and peltry, timber, pitch, &c.

T U R K E Y

TURKEY IN EUROPE

HAS Russia, Poland, and Sclavonia, north; the Black Sea, Sea of Marmora, and Archipelago, east; the Mediterranean, south; and Venice and Austria, west. It is divided into sixteen provinces. The chief towns are Constantinople, the capital; Gallipoli, a sea-port; Adrianople in Romania; Bender in Bessarabia; and Belgrade in Servia: the government is despotic: the religion mahometan: the population not ascertained: the commodities are wine, corn, coffee, oil, drugs, silk, &c.

The Turks, besides vast dominions in Asia and Africa, possess a great number of islands in the Mediterranean, Archipelago, and Levant Sea: the most considerable are Rhodes, Candia, and Cyprus.

FRANCE has the Netherlands, north; Germany, east; Spain and the Mediterranean, south; and the ocean, west. It is divided into 22 provinces. The chief towns are Paris, the capital; Versailles in the Isle of France; Lille in Flanders; Brest, a strong sea-port, in Bretagne; Toulon and Marseilles, sea-ports, in Provence; Montpellier in Languedoc; and Rouen in Normandy. The government is monarchic: there are 18,000,000 inhabitants: the commodities are wine, oil, brandy, silk, lace, &c. France has Corfica Island in the Mediterranean, many islands in the West and East Indies, and settlements in Asia and Africa.

S P A I N

HAS France and the Bay of Biscay, north; the Mediterranean, east; the Streight of Gibraltar, south; and Portugal and the Atlantic, west. It is divided into 14 districts, besides the islands of Ivica, Majorca, and Minorca, in the Mediterranean. The chief towns are Madrid, the capital; in New Castile, Cadiz, the great emporium of Spanish trade; and Seville in Andalusia; Barcelona in Catalonia; Leon in Leon, and Burgos in Old Castile. The government is monarchic: the religion, Roman; there are about 7,000,000 inhabitants: the commodities are corn, wine, oil, fruit, &c.

Spain possesses rich and extensive dominions in North and South America, valuable islands in the West and East Indies, and strong forts in Africa.

PORTUGAL has Spain, north and east; and the Atlantic, south and west. It contains eight provinces: the chief towns are Lisbon, the capital, in Estramadura; Oporto, noted for its wines, in Entre-Minho-Douro; Coimbria, a famous university; in Beira; and Tavira, in Algarva. The government is monarchic: the religion, Roman: the number of inhabitants about 2,000,000: the commodities are corn, wine, fruit, &c.

Portugal has also the Azores Islands in the Atlantic, some forts in Africa, several towns in Asia, and Brazil in South-America.

POLAND

P O L A N D

HAS Russia, north and east; Hungary and Turkey, south; and Germany, west. It is divided into the kingdom of Poland, dutchy of Lithuania, and several provinces. The chief towns are Cracow, the capital; Gnesna in Poland, Warsaw in Warfovia, the residence of the sovereign; Kaminseck, a strong city, built on a steep rock, in Podolia; and Wilna, the capital of Lithuania. The government is an elective and limited monarchy: the religion, Roman: there are about 15,000,000 inhabitants, including 2,000,000 Jews. The commodities are corn, iron, copper, &c.

PRUSSIA has the Baltic Sea, north; Lithuania, east; Poland, South; and Lunenburg and Pomerania, West. It is divided into Ducal Prussia and Regal Prussia; but his Prussian majesty has dominions in different parts of Germany, Poland, Netherlands, and even Switzerland. The chief towns are Berlin in Brandenburg; Breslaw in Silesia; Stetin, a sea-port, in Upper Saxony; Cleves in Westphalia; and Neufchatel in Switzerland. The government is despotic: the religion, Protestant. Prussia contains about 1,000,000 inhabitants: the population of the other dominions is not ascertained. The commodities are the same as in Poland.

H U N G A R Y

HAS Poland, north; Turkey in Europe, east and south; and Germany, west. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary. The chief towns are Presburg, the capital; Tockay, noted for its excellent wine; Buda, and Raab.

BOHEMIA has Saxony and Brandenburg, north; Poland and Hungary, east; Austria, south; and Bavaria, West. It is divided into Bohemia proper; Silesia, mostly subject to Prussia; and Moravia. The chief towns are Prague, the capital; Egra, Tropaw, and Olmutz. Both kingdoms belong to the house of Austria: each contains about 2,500,000 inhabitants. The religion is Roman: the commodities are corn, wine, copper, iron, &c.

SARDINIA, an island in the Mediterranean, south of Corsica, is divided into Cape Cagliari and Cape Logodury: the chief towns are Cagliari and Sassari. It yields plenty of corn and wine, and has a pearl fishery. The duke of Savoy is king of Sardinia.

THE TWO SICILIES consist of the kingdom of Naples in Italy, and the Island of Sicily in the Mediterranean: the chief towns of the former are Naples, near Mount Vesuvius; Capua, and Gaieta: the latter, Messina and Palermo. The commodities are corn, wine, fruit, &c.

DENMARK

D E N M A R K

HAS the Streight of the Sound, north; the Baltic Sea, east; Germany, south; and the German sea, west. It is divided into continent and islands. The continent contains Jutland, north; and Sleswick, south: the islands are Zealand, Funen, Falster, &c. The chief towns are Copenhagen, the capital; Elsinore, at the entrance of the Baltic, where ships pay a toll for their passage through the Sound; the strong fortress of Cronenburg in Zealand; and Odenzee in the fruitful island of Funen. The government is monarchic: the religion Protestant: there are about 2,000,000 inhabitants: the commodities are corn, timber, iron, copper, tar, &c. Iceland, Fero Islands, and Norway belong to Denmark, as also some settlements in both the Indies.

SWEDEN has Danish Lapland, north; Russia, east; the Baltic, south; and Denmark and Norway, west. It contains Sweden proper, Gothland, Nordland, Finland, Swedish Lapland, and the islands of Gothland, Oclan, and Aland. The chief towns are Stockholm, the capital; Upsal in Sweden proper, Lunden in Gothland, and Abo in Finland. The government is monarchic: the religion, Protestant: the number of inhabitants above 2,000,000. The commodities are the same as in Denmark.

THE

THE SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES

OF the Netherlands have the German Sea, north and west; Germany, east; and Flanders, south. The chief towns are Amsterdam, the Hague, the seat of government; Rotterdam, Utrecht, Nimeguen, and Maestricht. Every province is independent; but the government of the whole is vested in the assembly of the States-General, where every resolution must be carried unanimously by the deputies of the Seven Provinces. The Stadtholder is captain-general and admiral of the republic; his dignity is hereditary, and his power very great. The religion is Protestant: the inhabitants are about 2,000,000: the commodities cheese, butter, fish, &c. The Dutch possess many islands in the East-Indies, from whence they carry a most lucrative trade in spices.

SWITZERLAND has Suabia, north; the Tyrol, east; Italy, South; and France, west. It is divided into thirteen cantons, united for their mutual defence. The chief towns are Basil, Bern, Baden, Lucern, Friburg, Lausanne, and Zurich. Each canton forms a separate republic, and sends two deputies to the general Diet at Baden, where all transactions concerning the confederacy are decided by the majority of votes. Some cantons are Protestant, others Roman: they contain about 2,000,000 inhabitants: the commodities are corn, wine, cattle, &c.

GENEVA,

G E N E V A,

BETWEEN France and Switzerland, the capital of a small republic of the same name, contains above 30,000 inhabitants, mostly Protestants, who carry on a considerable trade in watches, clocks, and gold and silver laces. The sovereign power resides in the great council of burghers and citizens.

THE REPUBLIC of GENOA, situated between the Mediterranean and part of the Appennines, is divided into east and west. Genoa, the capital, has a fine harbour on the Mediterranean, and contains above 70,000 inhabitants, great part of whom are employed in making velvets, silk, &c. The government is vested in the great council of nobles; and the common administration of affairs entrusted to the Senate.

THE REPUBLIC of VENICE, north of Italy, the most ancient of Europe, is divided into fourteen provinces: the chief towns are Venice, the capital, built on seventy-two small islands; Verona, Padua, Bergamo, and Treviso. The government is Aristocratic, and managed by the Doge, an elected magistrate, assisted by five councils of nobles, who greatly circumscribe his power. The religion is Roman: the commodities are corn, wine, oil, silk, fish, &c. Part of Dalmatia, and the islands of Corfu, Cephalonia, and Zante, in the Gulf of Venice, belong to that republic.

RAGUSA,

R A G U S A,

THE capital of a small republic in Dalmatia, under the protection of the Turks, with whom it carries on a great trade, is governed by a Doge, who continues one month only in office. The religion is Roman.

LUCCA, the capital of a republic along the coast of Tuscany in Italy, under the protection of the emperor of Germany, contains above 40,000 inhabitants, who deal in silk, wine, olives, &c. The government is aristocratic: the religion, Roman.

ST. MARINO, the capital of a small republic, surrounded by the duchy of Urbino in Italy, is under the protection of the Pope, and contains only 5,000 inhabitants, who choose their own officers and magistrates.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL STATE extends from the Venetian territories to the kingdom of Naples. It is divided into twelve provinces; the chief towns are Rome, Bologna, Loretto, Rimini, Urbino, and Civitta-Vecchia, a sea-port. The Pope is the absolute sovereign of that state. The commodities are corn, oil, silk, fruit, &c.

Italy contains also Piedmont, Savoy, Great Tuscany, Milan, &c. The chief towns are Turin, Chamberry, Florence, and Milan: the two first belong to the king of Sardinia, the third to the emperor, and the last to both.

ASIA,

ASIA,

THE second part of the world, has the Frozen Sea, north; the Pacific Ocean, or South Sea, that separates it from America, east; the Indian Sea, south; and Europe and Africa, west. It is situated between the equator and 80 degrees of north latitude, and between 25 and 180 degrees, east longitude; and is about 4740 miles long, and 4380 broad. It abounds in balsamic plants, spices, gums, salutary drugs, beautiful gems, rich metals, fine cottons and silks, rice, corn, wines, fruits, &c. It was in Asia that Adam and Eve were created, the first and greatest empires founded, arts and sciences cultivated, whilst the other parts of the globe were either desert or savage; and there the Saviour of the world was born and crucified for the salvation of mankind.

The English, Dutch, French, Portuguese, Spaniards, and Danes have valuable possessions in Asia, from whence they export rich and curious silks, calicoes, muslins, the richest furs, coffee, tea, china, spices, fruits, &c. The government is despotic; the natives are Pagans or Mahometans; and the languages the Persian, Arabic, Tartarian, Chinese, &c.

Asia is divided into north and south: the north contains Asiatic Turkey, Great Tartary, and Georgia: the south, Arabia, Persia, India, or Indostan, and China.

TURKEY IN ASIA

HAS the Black Sea, north; Persia, east; Arabia, south; and the Archipelago, west. It is divided into four provinces, viz. Natolia, Turcomania, Diarbeck, and Souria. The chief towns are Smyrna, Bursa, Erzerum, Trebifond, Aleppo, Damascus, and Jerusalem. The soil produces all the necessaries and luxuries of life.

GREAT TARTARY has the Frozen Ocean, north; the Pacific or Oriental Ocean, east; China, Mogul empire, and Persia, south; and Russia, west. It contains Russian, Chinese, and independent Tartary. The chief towns of the first are Astracan, Kasan, Tabolski, and Kamtchatka; those of the second, Samarcand, Bokhara, and Thibet. The Tartars are divided into innumerable tribes, commanded by separate khans or leaders, and are either Pagans or Mahometans. The commodities are skins, beavers, musk, rhubarb, fish, &c.

GEORGIA, or Gurgistan, situated between the Black Sea and Caspian Sea, is divided into four provinces, viz. Mingrelia, Imeretta, Guriel, and Carduel: the three first are tributary to the Turks; the fourth, the capital of which is Teflis, belongs to the Persians. The Georgians are of the Greek church. The soil is very fruitful.

ARABIA,

A R A B I A,

A GREAT peninsula, south of Asiatic Turkey, is divided into three parts, viz. Arabia Petrea, Deserta, and Felix: the chief towns are Mecca, Medina, Mocho, and Bassora, famous for its pearl fishery. The Northern parts of Arabia are subject to the Turks, and the inland country to petty princes, styled Xerifs: the religion is Mahometan: the productions are myrrh, aloes, cinnamon, coffee, drugs, &c.

PERSIA, situated east of Turkey in Asia, contains fourteen provinces: the chief towns are Ispahan, the capital; Schiras, Gombroon, Derbent, Erivan, and Tauris. The government is despotic: the religion Mahometan: the commodities are corn, wine, oil, rice, fruits, drugs, copper, lead, &c.

CHINA has Tartary, north and west; the Pacific Ocean, east; and the Chinese Sea, south. It is divided into sixteen provinces: the chief towns are Pekin, the capital; Nankin, and Canton. The government is despotic: the religion Pagan: the number of inhabitants above 50,000,000: the commodities are tea, china, silk, cotton, &c.

The kingdom of COREA, a peninsula north-east of China, is divided into eight provinces: Hanching is the capital. The commodities are gold, silver, iron, fable skins, mineral salts, &c. It is tributary to the Chinese.

H

INDIA

I N D I A

CONTAINS Indostan, and the western and eastern peninsulas. The Indostan, or Mogul empire, is divided into twenty provinces: the chief towns are Delly, Agra, Gualeor, Patna, Tatta, and Labor. The government is despotic: the religions are the Mahometan and Pagan.

The western peninsula is divided into the coast of Coromandel and coast of Malabar, containing several large provinces and kingdoms, viz. Madura, Tanjour, Bisnagar or Carnatic, Golconda, Orixa, Decan or Visapour, Cambaya or Guzarat, Bengal, &c. the chief towns are Madura, Tanjour, Bisnagar, Golconda, Orixa, Visapour, and Cambaya, belonging to their own princes; Hugley, Calcutta, Dacca, Surat, Madras, or Fort St. George, and Fort St. David, to the English; Pondicherry and Chandenagore, to the French; Trinquebar to the Danes; Cannanore to the Dutch, &c.

The eastern peninsula contains the kingdoms of Achem, Ava, Aracan, Pegu, Siam, Tonquin, Laos, Cochin China, Cambodia, and Chiampa, besides the peninsula of Malacca: the chief towns are Achem, Ava, Aracan, Pegu, Siam, Cachao, Lanchang, Cochin, Cambodia, and Malacca; the last belongs to the Dutch. The government is despotic: the religion Pagan: the commodities of India are corn, rice, fruits, drugs, silks, pearls, silver, gold, and precious stones.

ISLANDS

ISLANDS OF ASIA.

BOMBAY, a considerable English settlement, west of the coast of Malabar, is well situated for commerce, and abounds in cocoa-nuts.

GOA, on the same coast, belongs to Portugal, and carries on a considerable trade in Arrack, and all the produce of Europe, China, and India.

THE MALDIVES are a cluster of small islands, near Cape Comorin.

CEYLON, south-east of the coast of Coromandel, produces cinnamon, rubies, sapphires, topazes, &c. The Dutch are in possession of the sea-coasts; the natives of the inland parts. Candy is the capital of a kingdom of the same name.

The ANDAMAN and NICOBAR ISLANDS, in the Bay of Bengal, are inhabited by savages.

The SUNDA ISLANDS, in the Indian Ocean, produce cocoa, pepper, ginger, canes, gold, pearls, diamonds, &c. The chief of them are Sumatra, Java, and Borneo.

SUMATRA, south of Malacca, is divided among Mahometan and Pagan princes; the most powerful is the king of Achen. The English have there the settlement of Bencoolen.

JAVA, south of Sumatra, belongs partly to the Dutch, whose chief town is Batavia; and partly to the native princes.

BORNEO, north of Java, is subject to several petty Mahometan sovereigns.

C E L E B E S,

EAST of Borneo, yields pepper and opium. The king of that island resides at Macasser. The Dutch have strong settlements there.

THE MOLUCCAS, or Spice-Islands, east of Celebes, belong to the Dutch. Amboyna and Ternate, the chief of them, produce a remarkable quantity of mace, cloves, and nutmegs. The Banda Isles abound also in spices, a trade entirely monopolized by the Dutch.

THE PHILIPPINES, N. E. of Borneo, are very fruitful in rice, fruits, and vegetables. Manilla, Mindora, Mindanao, and Samary, the best of them, belong to Spain.

FORMOSA, a fruitful island, east of China, is divided into east and west by a chain of mountains: the Chinese possess the eastern part, the natives the western.

THE LADRONES, east of China, belong to Spain: Guam is the most considerable. The bread-fruit is peculiar to those islands.

The empire of **JAPAN**, east of China, consists of three islands, viz. Nippon, Sacock, and Ximo: the chief towns are Seddo, Osaca, and Meaco. The government is despotic: the religion Pagan: the commodities are japanned and lacquered wares, porcelain, red pearls, &c.

The Kamschatka and Kurile Isles, in the Eastern Ocean, have been lately discovered by the Russians.

AFRICA,

A F R I C A,

THE third part of the world, has the Mediterranean Sea, north; that separates it from Europe; the Isthmus of Suez, east, that joins it to Asia; the Southern Ocean, south; and the Atlantic Ocean, west, that separates it from America. It is situated between 37 degrees north, and 34 south latitude; and between 17 degrees west, and 52 east longitude; and is about 4,300 miles long, and 3,500 broad.

Africa is divided into fifteen parts, viz. Barbary, Egypt, Biledulgerid, Sahara, Negroland, Nubia, Abex, Abyssinia, Ajan, Guinea, Congo, Monoemugi, Zanguebar, Monomotapa, and Caffraria, besides the islands. The government is despotic: the religions are the Mahometan and Pagan: the languages the African, Arabian, &c. and the productions corn, fruit, plants, drugs, musk, ambergris, cotton, wax, honey, silver, gold, &c. A prodigious number of slaves are exported from thence by the Europeans to America. The English, French, Dutch, Portuguese, and Danes have forts and settlements on the continent and islands of Africa.

Africa being partly within the torrid zone, is intensely hot: the interior parts contain vast deserts full of burning sand; but the coasts are fruitful and well inhabited. The Africans in the north are tawny, those in the south deep black.

BARBARY,

B A R B A R Y,

SOUTH of Europe, contains the kingdoms of Morocco and Fez, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoly, and Barca: the chief towns are Morocco and Fez, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoly, and Tolemata: the government is despotic: the religion Mahometan: the commodities are corn, wine, fruit, leather, indigo, coral, &c. but the inhabitants chiefly live by their piracies against those Christian princes who do not submit to purchase their friendship by rich presents.

EGYPT, west of Barbary, is divided into Lower and Upper Egypt: the chief towns are Alexandria, Rosetta or Raschild, Cairo, Damietta, Seyd, and Suez. It is subject to Turkey, and governed by a Bashaw and twenty-four governors, called Beys: the religion is Mahometan: the productions are flax, leather, callicoes, sal ammoniac, saffron, senna, cassia, &c.

BILEDULGERID, south of Barbary, is subject to Morocco, Tunis, and Tripoli. It produces plenty of barley and dates.

SAHARA, or the Desert, south of Biledulgerid, consists chiefly of barren and burning sand.

NEGROLAND, south of Saharah, contains several kingdoms: Tombuto and Mandingas are the chief towns. The English and French have forts on the western coast, from whence they export slaves, gold, and elephants teeth.

N U B I A

HAS Egypt north, &c. the chief towns are Dangola and Sennar. The government is despotic: the religion Mahometan: the commodities are slaves, ivory, gold, elephants teeth, &c.

ABEX, east of Nubia, is divided into north and south; the first belongs to the Turks, the second to its own king: the chief towns are Suaquam and Doncala: the religions are the Mahometan and Pagan: the chief produce is ebony.

ABYSSINIA, south of Nubia, is governed by an absolute sovereign, called Negus. The principal towns are Gondar, Axuma, and Embie. The religion is a mixture of Christianity, Judaism, and Paganism: the commodities are cotton, salt, sugar, wax, fenna, and fruits.

AJAN, east of Abyssinia, contains the kingdoms of Madagoxa and Adel: the most considerable towns are Brava, belonging to the Portuguese; Madagoxa, and Zeila. The inhabitants are Mahometans: the productions frankincense, pepper, wool, &c.

GUINEA, south of Negroland, contains the Malagueta coast, the Tooth coast, the Gold coast, and the kingdoms of Whidaw and Benin: the chief towns are Whidaw and Benin. The English, Dutch, French, and Danes have factories on the Gold coast: the commodities are gold, gum, elephants teeth, and slaves.

CONGO,

C O N G O,

SOUTH-EAST of Guinea, contains four kingdoms, viz. Congo, Loango, Angola, and Benguela, all subject to the Portuguese, who have converted many of the natives to Christianity: the chief towns are St. Salvador, Loango, Angola, and Benguela: the commodities are elephants teeth, copper, tin, lead, iron, and slaves.

MONOEMUGI, east of Congo, produces gold, copper, silver, &c. The capital is Chicova: the inhabitants are Pagans.

ZANGUEBAR, east of Monoemugi, is divided into several kingdoms, where the Portuguese have many forts and settlements. Melinda, Mosambique, and Sofola are the chief towns: the religion is Mahometan: the commodities are slaves, ivory, gold, ostrich-feathers, wax, and drugs.

MONOMOTAPA, south of Monoemugi, produces rice, sugar-canes, gold, silver, &c. Monomotapa is the capital: the inhabitants are Pagans.

CAFFRARIA, south of Monomotapa, is inhabited by the Hottentots. The Dutch have a town and castle near the Cape of Good Hope, where the European India ships put up for refreshments. The soil, naturally barren, now, by the industry of the Dutch, produces all the necessaries and luxuries of life in abundance.

AFRICAN ISLANDS.

THE AZORES, W. of Lisbon, and Madeiras, W. of Fez, belong to Portugal. They produce corn, fruits, and wines.

THE CANARIES, west of Morocco, produce sugar-canes and wines. They belong to Spain. The chief towns are Palmas in Canary, and Laguna in Teneriffe.

The CAPE VERD ISLANDS, west of Negroland, belong to Portugal. The capital of St. Iago, the most fruitful of all, is St. Domingo. They produce salt, cocoa-nuts, oranges, &c.

SENEGAL and GOREE, W. of Negroland, produce the gum senegal: they belong to France.

ASCENSION, an uninhabited island, N. W. of St. Helena, abounds in turtles.

ST. HELENA supplies the English East-India ships with all sorts of vegetables and fruits.

MADAGASCAR, a large and fruitful island, east of Africa, is inhabited by savages.

MAURITUS and BOURBON, east of Madagascar, belong to the French. The commodities are ebony, aloes, white pepper, benzoin, &c.

COMORA, east of Zanguebar, supplies ships with provisions.

BABELMANDEL, at the entrance of the Red Sea, is a small and barren island.

SOCOTRA, near Cape Gardafui, yields frankincense, gum, and aloes.

AMERICA,

A M E R I C A,

THE fourth part of the world, extends from the north pole to the 56th degree of south latitude; and where its breadth is known, from the 35th degree east to the 136th west longitude. The Atlantic Ocean separates it from Europe and Africa, east; and the Pacific Ocean, or great South Sea from Asia, west. It is near 9,000 miles long, and 3,700 broad, and produces all the necessaries of life, plants, drugs, fruits, wood, pearls, diamonds, emeralds, amethysts, and other precious stones, minerals, metals, and plenty of gold and silver. The governments are the monarchic and republican: the religions the Christian and Pagan.

America is divided into North and South: the first contains the British colonies, the United States of America, and the Spanish dominions; the second the Spanish and Portuguese dominions, Guiana, Amazonia, and Patagonia. The American islands are very numerous, and divided among the English, French, Dutch, and Danes.

That vast continent was first discovered in 1492 by Columbus, a Genoese; and unjustly named America from Americus Vesputius, a merchant of Florence, who improved the first discovery, 1497.

NORTH-

NORTH-AMERICA.

THE British colonies consist of New-Wales, New-Britain, Canada, and New-Scotland: the chief places are Fort-Churchill, Fort-Rupert, Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, and Shelburn, The commodities are furs, timber, plants, fish, &c.

The United States of America, south of the British colonies, contain thirteen provinces, viz. New-Hampshire, Massachusets-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantation, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia: the chief towns are Portsmouth, Boston, Newport, Hertford, New-York, Burlington, Philadelphia, Newcastle, Williamsburg, Annapolis, Wilmington, Charles-Town, and Savannah, The government is vested in a Congress composed of delegates chosen by each province: the religion is protestant: the soil exceedingly rich and fruitful.

The Spanish dominions, W. and S. of the United States, contain E. and W. Florida, Old Mexico, New Mexico, California, and Louifania, The chief towns are St. Augustine, Pensacola, Mexico, Acapulco, Vera Cruz, St. Fee, St. Juan, and New Orleans. The commodities are indigo, cochineal, cacao, pine apples, pearls, precious stones, gold, silver, &c. The Spaniards carry on a considerable trade with Europe by Vera Cruz, and the East-Indies and South-America by Acapulco.

SOUTH-

SOUTH-AMERICA.

THE Spanish dominions consist of Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, and Paragua, or La Plata: the chief towns are Panama, Porto-Bello, Carthagena, Lima, Quito, Cusco, Potosi, St. Iago, Baldivia, and Buenos Ayres: every Spanish province is governed by a viceroy. The soil is generally rich and fruitful: they abound in cotton, tobacco, bark, iron, copper, pearls, precious stones, gold, and silver.

Brazil, west of Amazonia and Paragua, belongs to Portugal. It is divided into fifteen governments: the chief towns are St. Salvador and Rio de Janeiro. It is governed by a viceroy. The commodities are Brazil wood, sugar, tobacco, hides, drugs, diamonds, and gold.

GUIANA, north of Amazonia, is divided into Guiana proper, Surinam, belonging to the Dutch, and Cayenne to the French; Surinam and Cayenne are the principal towns: the inland parts are inhabited by savages: the productions are sugar, cotton, coffee, tobacco, skins, drugs, &c.

AMAZONIA, a large and fruitful inland country, between Brazil and Peru, is very little known.

TERRA MAGELLANICA, or Patagonia, south of Chili and La Plata, is the most southern part of America, and is inhabited by savages of a gigantic stature.

BRITISH

BRITISH AMERICAN ISLANDS.

NEWFOUNDLAND, east of the Gulph of St. Lawrence, produces plenty of timber, and has a valuable fishery. The chief towns are Placentia, Bonavista, and St. John's.

CAPE BRETON, between Newfoundland and Nova-Scotia, has several good harbours. Lewisburgh is the capital town.

ST. JOHN'S, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, is fruitful and pleasant. The capital is Charlotte-Town.

THE BERMUDAS, east of Carolina, are surrounded by rocks. The climate is healthy and the soil rich. St. George is the chief town.

LUCAY'S, or Bahama Islands, east of Florida, carry on very little trade. Nassau is the capital of Providence, the best planted and fortified of them.

THE WEST-INDIES

Are divided into Great Antilles, Caribbee Islands, and Little Antilles; and distinguished by sailors into Windward and Leeward Islands. The heat would be intolerable, as they lie within the Torrid Zone, if the trade-winds, sea-breezes, and tropical rains did not refresh the air. Those islands produce a vast quantity of sugar, molasses, rum, cotton, coffee, and spices, all cultivated by negroes; but they are subject to earthquakes and hurricanes. The English West-India Islands contain about 90,000 whites, and 230,000 Negro slaves.

I

JAMAICA,

J A M A I C A,

SOUTH of Cuba, is divided by lofty mountains, called the Blue Mountains, inhabited by a colony of fugitive negroes. The chief towns are St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish Town; Kingston, the capital; and Port-Royal, a fine harbour. The productions are sugar, rum, molasses, cotton, pepper, ginger, mahogany, &c. The inhabitants carry on a considerable contraband trade with the Spanish Southern continent.

BARBUDA, north of Antigua; and Anguilla, north-west of St. Christopher's, are fruitful. The inhabitants apply themselves to husbandry, and supply the neighbouring isles with fresh provisions.

ANTIGUA, north of Guadaloupe, with one of the best harbours in the West-Indies; ST. CHRISTOPHER's, or St. Kitts, north-west of Antigua; and NEVIS and MONTSERRAT, west of Antigua, produce chiefly sugar.

DOMINICA, north of Martinico, has a fine harbour, called Prince Rupert's Bay.

ST. VINCENT, north of Barbadoes, is extremely fruitful.

BARBADOES, east of St. Vincent, produces sugar, rum, indigo, cotton, and ginger. Bridge-Town is the capital.

GRANADA and the Grenadines, south-west of Barbadoes, produce sugar, coffee, tobacco, and indigo. Lewis is the chief port.

THE SPANISH ISLANDS

ARE Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, occupied by the French and Spaniards; Cuba, Porto-Rico, Trinidad, Margareta, &c. The chief towns are St. Domingo, Cape St. François, and Leogane in Hispaniola; the Havannah, St. Jago, and Santa-Cruz in Cuba; and Porto-Rico in the island of the same name. They produce ginger, aloes, long pepper, sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, cassava-root, &c.

THE FRENCH ISLANDS are Martinico, Guadaloupe, Tobago, St. Lucia, &c. The capital places are Fort-Royal and Fort St. Pierre in Martinico; and Basseterre in Guadaloupe: they yield plenty of sugar, cotton, indigo, ginger, &c. and St. Lucia abounds in excellent timber.

THE DUTCH ISLANDS are St. Eustatia, Curassoa, &c. the productions are sugar and tobacco, but the inhabitants carry on a most lucrative contraband trade with the Spaniards; and in time of war open their ports to ships of all nations, and supply them with arms and ammunition.

THE DANISH ISLANDS are St. Thomas and Santa Cruz, which produce the West-India commodities.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS are near the Straits of Magellan; Chiloe and Juan Fernandes, W. of Chili; Terra del Fuego Isles, S. of Patagonia; the Gallipagoes, W. of Peru.

MODERN DISCOVERIES.

THERE are many islands in the great South Sea, or Pacific Ocean, between America and Asia; most of which have been lately discovered by the English navigators Byron, Carteret, Wallis, and Cook: the most considerable of them are **NEW GUINEA**, so called from the colour of the natives, a long and narrow island, situated east of the Sunda Isles. It is hilly, and interspersed with groves of cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees.

NEW HOLLAND, south of New Guinea, is 2,000 miles long. The natives go naked, and feed on fruits, wild birds, fish, and the flesh of the kangaroo, a quadruped peculiar to that island. **BOTANY BAY**, on the east side of this island, lies between the capes Banks and Solander, in that part called New South-Wales.

NEW-ZEALAND, south-east of New-Holland, contains forests of vast extent, and produces many plants unknown to naturalists. The inhabitants are cannibals.

OTAHEITE, north-east of New-Zealand, is a beautiful and fertile island, composed of two peninsulas, inhabited by a mild and friendly nation.

THE SANDWICH-ISLES are situated west of Mexico. Captain Cook was killed at O'why'hee, one of them, the 14th of February 1779.

E L E M E N T S

O F

UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

P A R T II.

B R I T A I N

WAS invaded by Julius Cæsar, 55 A. C. but not subdued before the reign of Claudius, A. D. 44. The Romans remained in possession of that island till 448, when they were compelled to abandon it, to defend Italy against the barbarians.

The Britons, unable to resist the Scots and Picts, called to their assistance the Anglo-Saxons, a warlike nation of Germany, who repulsed the invaders; but in time enslaved the country they came to protect, and established the heptarchy or seven kingdoms; Kent, Sussex, Essex, Wessex, Mercia,

Mercia, East-Anglia, and Northumberland. Egbert, king of Wessex, having united them in 827, first assumed the title of king of England. Ethelwolf, Ethelbald, and Ethelred reigned successively.

Alfred the Great ascended the throne in 872, divided the kingdom into shires, hundreds, &c. ordained trials by juries, encouraged arts and sciences, and founded the English navy. The reigns of Edward the Elder, Athelstan, Edmund, Edred, Edwy, Edgar, Edward the Martyr, Ethelred, and Edmund Ironside, were constantly disturbed by the invasions of the Danes, and their king Canute the Great, uniting policy to courage, at last subdued England, 1017, and reigned undisturbed till 1035.

HAROLD

HAROLD HAREFOOT,

HIS son, reigned only four years, and his brother Hardy Canute dying without issue in 1039, the English shook off the Danish yoke, and elected Edward the Confessor, of the royal Saxon family. His successor Harold, a noble and brave Briton, was opposed by William, duke of Normandy, and being slain at Hastings, 1066, England submitted to the Conqueror, who ruled with uncommon despotism till 1087.

His son, William II. surnamed Rufus, taking advantage of the indolence of his elder brother Robert, and being supported by the English barons, ascended the throne. He governed with greater tyranny than his father, and was accidentally killed whilst hunting, in 1100.

His younger brother, Henry Beau Clerc, immediately seized the crown. Robert, who was then engaged in the Crusades, returned and re-asserted his birth-right; but being defeated, he was shut up in Cardiff-Castle. Henry died in 1135. Stephen, William I.'s grandson, being preferred to Matilda, Henry's daughter, a civil war ensued; and after various successes it was agreed, that Stephen should reign, and Henry, Matilda's son, succeed him. Stephen died in 1154.

HENRY

H E N R Y II.

First of the Plantagenets,

SUCCEEDED according to agreement. His reign was at first greatly disturbed by the pretensions of his clergy; and having by some imprudent words occasioned the murder of the turbulent archbishop Becket, in order to appease and divert the minds of the people, he undertook, and rapidly accomplished the conquest of Ireland, 1172. William, king of Scotland, invaded England, but being taken prisoner, he was compelled to own himself Henry's vassal, 1175. The unnatural rebellions of Henry's ambitious sons made the latter part of his life extremely wretched. He died in 1189.

His son Richard Cœur de Lion, on his return from Palestine, where he had acquired the greatest glory, was arrested by the duke of Austria, on account of a former difference: the English ransomed their prince, and he generously pardoned his brother John, who had endeavoured to usurp the throne during his confinement. Richard was killed at the siege of Chalus in France, 1199.

John Lackland succeeding at the exclusion of his nephew Arthur, a civil war ensued; when the young prince being made prisoner, was murdered, it is said, by his orders, 1203.

JOHN

J O H N

WAS stripped of his dominions in France by Philip Augustus, at the instigation of Arthur's mother; and afterwards entering into a violent contest with his clergy and the pope, he was excommunicated, and his kingdom given away to Philip, who was preparing to invade it; when John, to advert the impending danger, meanly submitted to hold his crown from the pope, and to pay him a yearly tribute. The English barons improving the king's pusillanimity, forced him to sign the famous Magna Charta, June 19, 1215, and on his endeavouring soon after to annul it, they invited Lewis, Philip's son, to England, and crowned him. John died with grief, 1216.

The nation's resentment subsiding, his son Henry III. was acknowledged, and Lewis forced to retire: but Henry's predilections for foreigners, and encroachments upon the charters he had confirmed, occasioned great discontents. The barons compelled him to order four knights to sit in parliament to represent their shires, the first outlines of a house of commons, and assumed the supreme power. A civil war ensued, and Henry was taken prisoner; but the barons oppressing both the king and the people, prince Edward, his son, defeated them, and set his father at liberty. Henry died in 1272.

EDWARD

EDWARD I.

ANNECED Wales to the crown of England in 1283, but not so fortunate with Scotland, he vainly tried to conquer that kingdom. Edward summoned the first legal assembly of the house of commons, and lessened the power of the clergy and barons, by forbidding any tax to be levied without the consent of parliament. He died in 1307.

His son Edward II.'s partialities to favourites displeased the nation, and offended his queen: she went to France, and being assisted by her brother Philip the Fair, returned to England with troops: the two Spencers, the king's favourites, were hanged, himself was deposed, and soon after cruelly murdered, 1327.

His son Edward III. succeeded, but his mother and Baron Mortimer, her favourite, reigned in his name till the young king, assuming his authority, confined the queen, and caused Mortimer to be executed for the late king's murder. Charles of France dying without male issue, Edward and Philip de Valois claimed the crown; Philip prevailing, Edward invaded France, and gained the famous battle of Crecy, 1346. His son Edward, the valiant black prince, took for the crest of his arms, the king of Bohemia's helmet, found on the field of battle, viz. a bunch of feathers, with the motto, "I serve."

EDWARD

E D W A R D

CONQUERED Calais, and his queen defeated and took prisoner the king of Scotland, who had invaded England. The black prince gained the memorable battle of Poitiers, 1356, in which John, king of France, was made prisoner; but that hero dying of a consumption, and Edward sinking into an unmanly indolence, the French retrieved their losses, and England became a prey to a rapacious ministry. Edward died in 1377.

His grandson Richard II. only eleven years old, had the presence of mind to quell a dangerous insurrection: a charter of freedom and a general pardon were granted, but soon retracted, and the ringleaders punished. He reigned most tyrannically till the duke of Lancaster, whom he had unjustly deprived of his estates, and banished from England, forced him to resign, and was elected, 1399, under the name of Henry IV. Thus began the fatal contest between the York and Lancaster families. A conspiracy in favour of Richard being discovered, he was assassinated in prison. Henry's reign was greatly disturbed by Wickliffe's new tenets, and several insurrections. He died in 1413.

His

HIS SON HENRY V.

INVADED France, which was then torn by civil wars, gained the famous battle of Agincourt, 1415, and, through the powerful interest of the duke of Burgundy, was appointed successor to Charles VI. an insane prince, whose daughter he married. Henry died in 1422.

His son Henry VI. was crowned king of England and France, but the French proclaimed Charles VII. before Dauphin; and led by the Maid of Orleans, recovered all they had lost, except Calais.

The duke of York claimed the Crown of England as being descended from Edward III. Henry only from a younger brother: the duke's ensign was a white rose, Henry's a red one. A long and cruel war ensued: the duke was at last slain in battle; but his son, under the name of Edward IV. prosecuting the war vigorously, entirely defeated Henry's forces at Tewksbury. The Prince of Wales was murdered almost in Edward's presence, and Henry in prison, it is said, by the duke of Gloucester, Edward's brother. Edward being thus firmly seated on the throne, gave himself up to cruelty and debauchery. He died in 1482.

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER

HAVING caused Edward V. and the duke of York (the late king's sons) to be smothered in the tower, usurped the throne, and reigned most tyrannically, under the name of Richard III.

The accumulated crimes of the tyrant did not long remain unpunished: Henry, earl of Richmond, the last of the Lancaster family, invaded England, and the usurper was slain at Bosworth-Field, 1485. Immediately the victorious troops crowned the earl, who soon after married the princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. Thus ended a contest that had for thirty years desolated the kingdom. Henry VII. though disturbed by several rebellions, made wise regulations, lessened the power of the clergy and nobility, enforced the laws, and promoted commerce. He died in 1509.

His son Henry VIII. having spent his father's treasures in guilty pleasures and vain treaties, extorted, with the help of cardinal Wolsey, large sums of money from his people. The pope conferred on him the title of Defender of the Faith, for having answered a book written by Luther against the church of Rome. Henry having vainly solicited the pope to annul his marriage with queen Catharine, married A. Bullen, and, separating from Rome, was by the clergy and parliament declared head of the English church, 1534.

K

HENRY

H E N R Y VIII.

SUPPRESSED monasteries, religious houses, &c. A. Bullen was accused of adultery and beheaded, that he might marry J. Seymour, who died next year. He divorced A. Cleves to take C. Howard, afterwards beheaded for pretended irregularities prior to her marriage. C. Parr was his sixth and last wife. Many Lutherans, as well as Papists, were executed by the orders of that tyrant, who died, 1546, aged fifty-six.

His son Edward VI. having greatly promoted the Reformation, died in 1553, aged sixteen.

His sister Mary caused lady Jane Grey, granddaughter of Henry VIIIth's sister, whom her ambitious parents had saluted queen, to be beheaded; married Philip, prince of Spain, cruelly persecuted the Protestants, and lost Calais. Mary died in 1558, aged forty-three.

Her sister Elizabeth completed the Reformation. Queen Mary fled from Scotland to England, and was there beheaded, 1586, under pretence of a conspiracy against Elizabeth. The queen having greatly assisted the Netherlands in throwing off the Spanish yoke, Philip II. sent against England the armada, which was destroyed by tempests and the bravery of the English. Elizabeth reigned with the greatest wisdom and glory. She died in 1603, aged seventy.

JAMES

JAMES VI. of SCOTLAND, and First of ENGLAND,

SUCCEEDING by birth-right and Elizabeth's last will, England and Scotland became one kingdom. He vainly tried to introduce episcopacy into Scotland. In 1605 was happily discovered the gunpowder treason, intended to destroy the king and parliament, and restore the Roman religion. James wisely accomplished the legislation and civilization of Ireland in 1612; but his arbitrary government involved him in many contentions with his parliaments, and was the origin of the two factions of Whigs and Tories. He died in 1625, aged fifty-nine.

His son Charles I. being refused supplies by parliament, employed despotic measures to obtain money; which occasioned a civil war: after various successes, Charles surrendered to the Scots, who delivered him up to the English. Cromwell, an obscure gentleman, who had distinguished himself during the war, caused the king to be tried and beheaded in 1649, aged forty-nine.

Cromwell was declared Protector of the republic. Charles's son endeavoured in vain to recover the crown, the Irish and Scots were defeated, the Dutch humbled, and Jamaica was taken from the Spaniards. Cromwell triumphed abroad and tyrannized at home. He died in 1658, aged fifty-nine.

R I C H A R D,

HIS son, succeeded, but soon relinquished his perilous situation, and Charles II. was unanimously acknowledged. Few of the regicides were punished; but the king's extravagant love of pleasure, indolence in administration, and despotism, excited great discontents. The parliament, then grown powerful, strongly resisted him, and Charles, to divert the attention of the people, resolved to oppose the increasing maritime power of Holland; two wars followed, desperate battles were fought at sea, and France joining England, Holland was on the brink of ruin; when the parliament, sensible of the impolicy of destroying a brave and Protestant nation, compelled Charles to make a separate peace, 1673.

The peers having rejected a bill from the commons, for the exclusion of the king's brother, the duke of York, they resolved not to grant any supplies till it should be passed. This parliament and a second, as refractory, were dissolved, and Charles determined never to call another. He continued to reign with despotism. London was stripped of part of its privileges, and other corporations through fears and persuasions resigned their charters. He died in 1685, aged fifty-five.

This reign was constantly disturbed by disputes between the Romans, Protestants, and Presbyterians.

His

His Brother, JAMES II.

DUKE of York, was opposed by the duke of Monmouth, Charles II.'s natural son, who being defeated at Sedgemore, was soon after beheaded. James discovering his determined resolution to restore Popery, the Protestants invited William, prince of Orange, James's son-in-law, to seize the crown: accordingly, William landed in England, and the king, instead of opposing him, fled to France. He afterwards endeavoured to retrieve what his imprudence and pusillanimity had forfeited; but being entirely defeated at the battle of the Boyne, and the French at that of La Hogue, William and Mary remained in quiet possession of the three kingdoms. Mary died in 1695. William continued to reign, more mindful of the balance of Europe, than of his people's happiness. He died in 1702, aged fifty-two, after a reign of thirteen years.

Anne, James's second daughter, joined Germany and Holland in the Spanish succession-war against France. Constant and brilliant victories were obtained in twelve campaigns by the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene; and Gibraltar was conquered by Sir George Rooke, 1704. Anne having thus broken the formidable power of France, granted peace to Lewis XIV. The allies were soon compelled to accede to it. She died in 1714, aged fifty-nine.

G E O R G E I.

DUKE of Brunswick Lunenburg, and elector of Hanover, son of princess Sophia, granddaughter of James I. was acknowledged, through the Protestant interest, in preference to the pretender, James II.'s son. George's partiality for those known by the appellation of Whigs, excited great discontents; the parliament was dissolved, and another called, in which violent measures were resolved against the late queen's ministry. The contending parties took the names of Hanoverians and Jacobites. The pretender landed in Scotland, but was presently forced to fly from thence. His partisans were severely punished; many noblemen perished by the hands of the executioners, 1716. The parliament was made septennial the same year, and has continued so ever since.

The king engaged in all the political affairs of the continent, and, as skilful a statesman as an able politician, obtained from his parliaments whatever subsidies he wanted, and generally succeeded in his foreign wars and treaties. In 1720 the people imprudently exchanging government's security for the South-Sea company's, many families were utterly ruined. The king and parliament repaired the public misfortunes as far as laid in their power. George died in 1727, aged sixty-eight.

G E O R G E II.

HIS son, reigned peaceably till 1739, when the Spaniards greatly distressing the British commerce in South-America, war was declared against them. Charles VI. emperor of Germany, dying a year after, all Europe was in arms: the French caused the elector of Bavaria to be crowned, under the name of Charles VII. to the prejudice of Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, and daughter of the late emperor; and Frederic III. king of Prussia, claiming Silesia, invaded and conquered that province. Britain first took up Maria's defence, Russia and Holland followed. George went to Germany, and gained the battle of Dettingen over the French, 1743. Charles VII. died in 1745, and Francis, duke of Lorraine and Maria's husband, was chosen emperor. Meanwhile, Charles, the pretender's son, landed in Scotland, and after various successes, was totally defeated at Culloden by the duke of Cumberland, the king's son, 1746. Several lords and many officers were executed, and a great number of the common men transported to America.

The allies being repeatedly defeated in Flanders, and the French and Spaniards at sea; both parties tired with the war, made peace at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.

GEORGE

GEORGE II. continued.

THE boundaries of the English and French settlements in North-America having not been properly settled, the colonies of both nations proceeded to hostilities: in consequence of which, Great-Britain made a sudden seizure of French ships; and France, in return, invaded and took Minorca. Admiral Byng having failed to relieve it, was tried, and shot for neglect of duty. The war spread over the whole globe. In the East-Indies the French were dispossessed of all their settlements; in the West-Indies, Guadaloupe was taken; and in North-America, Cape-Breton and the whole province of Canada were conquered: but in Germany, the duke of Cumberland and his army being, at Closterseven, compelled to lay down their arms, Hanover submitted to the French. This disadvantage was amply compensated by the English successes at sea: the French fleets were repeatedly defeated, and the trade of France nearly annihilated. George died in 1760, aged seventy-seven.

During this reign, the number of forces to be kept in pay, and the increasing national debt, were constant objects of controversy.

GEORGE

G E O R G E III.

HIS grandson, ascended the throne amidst the greatest successes: France vainly sued for peace, war was declared against Spain. The Havannah, the Philippine Islands, Belleisle, and Martinico, besides many rich prizes, were taken from both nations, who were happy to obtain peace in 1763: the former lost all Canada, and the islands of Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago; the latter E. and W. Florida.

England, being arrived at the summit of prosperity and glory, was truly flourishing, till the Americans thinking their privileges and charters violated, took up arms, 1775, and soon after declared themselves independent. France joined America, Spain took part with France, Holland sided with all three. Though surrounded by so many enemies, Great-Britain stood undaunted: her fleets and armies in every part of the globe displayed the greatest courage, and victory particularly attended her in the year 1782: in America the French admiral was taken prisoner, his fleet defeated and dispersed: in Europe Gibraltar was relieved in the presence of a much superior Spanish and French fleet. Notwithstanding those brilliant successes, the war growing more and more extensive, complicated, and expensive, England acknowledged the independency of the Americans, and peace was restored, 1782.

SCOTLAND,

S C O T L A N D,

FORMERLY called Caledonia, was inhabited by the Caledonians, its first inhabitants; the Scots, a colony from Ireland; and the Picts, a number of fugitive Britons, who disdaining to submit to the Roman yoke, sought liberty in the barren mountains of Caledonia. Those nations bravely maintained their independency against the Romans, who built a wall across the island to prevent their formidable incursions. When the Romans left Britain, the Scots and Picts forced the wall, and spread terror and destruction in England. The distressed Britons called the Anglo-Saxons to their assistance; the fierce invaders were repelled, but never subdued.

Achaisius, king of the Scots, made a league with Charlemagne, king of France, 796, laying thereby the foundation of an alliance, which continued uninterrupted as long as Scotland stood a separate monarchy. King Kennet conquered the Picts, and united the whole country under the name of Scotland, 838.

William, the 92d king of the Scots, since Fergus I. the founder of their monarchy, having invaded England, was taken prisoner, and compelled by Henry II. to do him homage for Scotland; but Richard I. of England afterwards solemnly gave up that extorted claim. Alexander III. the successor of Alexander II. left no issue.

JOHN

JOHN BALIOL and ROBERT BRUCE,

BOTH of the royal family of Malcolm, claimed the crown, Their contest was imprudently referred to Edward I. of England, who having obliged the competitors to acknowledge him as their liege lord, pronounced in favour of Baliol. Afterwards, Edward provoking the Scotch monarch to shake off an unjust yoke, dethroned him, and subdued his kingdom. The brave William Wallace soon recovered the liberty of Scotland; but the jealousies of the nobility having deprived that great man of the command, Edward defeated the Scots, and again subdued the southern counties, 1298.

Scotland at last found a fortunate avenger: Robert Bruce, son of Bruce the competitor, attacked and dispersed the English, compelled them to leave the kingdom, and was crowned in 1306. Edward II. invaded Scotland: Robert met him at Banhock-burn, 1314, where the English were defeated with a prodigious slaughter. Robert having made an advantageous peace with England, reigned gloriously till 1328.

David II. was dethroned by Edward Baliol, John Baliol's son; but the usurper being driven from Scotland, David recovered his kingdom. He died in 1371, and left no children. Robert II. of the Stuart family, ascended the throne, by right of his wife, daughter of Robert.

ROBERT

ROBERT III.

A WEAK monarch, was succeeded by James I. a good and wise prince, who was murdered by some of his nobility, whose over-grown power he had attempted to lessen, 1437. James II. a sovereign of great abilities and courage, was killed by the bursting of a cannon, 1461. James III. was slain in an insurrection of his subjects, after a turbulent reign, 1488. James IV. a most accomplished prince, having raised Scotland to power and glory, was slain by the English at the battle of Flodden, 1513. James V. enacted salutary laws, and promoted commerce. He died in 1542.

His daughter Mary, during her minority, was carried to France, and married to the Dauphin, afterwards Francis II. In her absence, the Reformation was established in Scotland. Francis II. being dead, she ascended the throne of her ancestors, and married lord Darnley, whose sudden death occasioned an insurrection. Mary fled to England, where having been unjustly detained nineteen years, she was beheaded in 1586.

James VI. her son, succeeded Elizabeth of England, as being descended from Henry VII. Thus in 1603 both kingdoms came under one sovereign; and in 1707 were finally united into one by the union act, under queen Anne.

WALES,

W A L E S,

SO named from the Belgic Gauls, who settled in it about eighty years before Julius Cæsar invaded Britain, was anciently divided among many petty princes: in time the whole country was united under one sovereign. The Welch successfully defended their liberties against the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans.

Prince Llewelin, being persecuted by his son Griffin, put himself under the protection of Henry III. of England, and did him homage for Wales, 1237. His son and successor Llewelin having assumed the former independency of his country, Edward I. invaded Wales, and compelled him not only to renew the homage, but even to pay a tribute, 1277.

The oppression of the English soon provoking the Welch to renew hostilities, Edward re-entered their country at the head of a powerful army, 1282: Llewelin was surprised, defeated, and slain; and his brother Davis, the last independent prince of Wales, being betrayed into the hands of Edward, was most unjustly put to death, as were also all the Welch bards, 1284.

Edward, the better to reconcile the Welch to their state of subjection, styled his son (afterwards Edward II.) Prince of Wales, a title ever since borne by the king of England's eldest son.

I R E L A N D,

LIKE the rest of Europe, was anciently divided into many small states, governed by princes, who were perpetually at war with one another: force and courage were their virtues and their laws; and the inhabitants, who had hardly any knowledge of tillage and agriculture, lived in hurdles covered with straw and rushes.

St. Patrick, a Scotchman, introduced Christianity amongst the Irish, about the middle of the fifth century, and from that time some of their monks and clergy distinguished themselves greatly by their piety and learning.

In 795 and 798 the Danes and Normans (otherwise called the Easterlings) invaded the coasts of Ireland, and built Dublin, Limerick, Cork, and other towns. The natives retreated into the interior parts of the country, from whence they often sallied upon the invaders, and sometimes defeated them.

The tyrant Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, being in 1168 driven from Ireland by a neighbouring prince, whose wife he had carried off; came to England, and having taken an oath of fealty to Henry II. for himself and his numerous vassals, was reinstated in his kingdom by Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, to whom, as a reward, he gave his daughter Eva in marriage.

HENRY

H E N R Y II.

AFTER the death of Dermot Mac Murrough, landed near Waterford, 1172, at the head of a small but chosen army, and claimed the sovereignty of Ireland. The differences which then prevailed among the princes of that island, disabled them from making any resistance, and they quietly submitted to Henry; who annexed Ireland to the crown of England: however, the natives were far from being entirely subdued; the descendants of their sovereigns, in many places, continued to govern according to their ancient customs, and to exercise every act of sovereignty within their own states, paying a mere nominal subjection to England, even so late as the reign of James I.

Edward Bruce, brother of Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, invaded Ireland in 1315, and was near conquering that kingdom, when he was defeated and slain by the English near Dundalk.

The Irish warmly supported the house of York; and even after Henry VII. had ascended the throne of England, they joined the impostors, Lambert Simnel, who pretended to be the earl of Warwick; and Peter Warbeck, who passed for the duke of York; but being defeated, they were compelled to take an oath of allegiance to Henry.

H E N R Y VIII.

TOOK the title of king of Ireland in 1542; his predecessors having been called only lords of Ireland.

The Irish often attempted to recover their former independency; in consequence of which, a prodigious number of their estates were forfeited to the crown of England.

James I. undertook the legislation of Ireland in 1612. He declared the natives free citizens, abolished their ancient customs, which were exceedingly unjust and barbarous, and substituted in their place English laws; secured private property, punished every crime, encouraged agriculture, and kept a standing army sufficient to maintain peace and to support the laws.

In 1641 the Irish, in hopes of recovering the forfeited lands of their ancestors, and restoring the Roman religion, entered into a conspiracy for murdering all the English Protestants in Ireland: unfortunately they partly succeeded, and Charles I. being then involved in the troubles of a civil war, found himself unable to punish them. After the death of that monarch, the Irish declared for his son prince Charles: whereupon Cromwell passing into Ireland, soon subdued them, and most severely retaliated upon themselves their former cruelties to the Protestants.

JAMES

J A M E S II.

FLATTERING himself to recover the crown of England, which he had lost through his unaccountable want of prudence and fortitude, landed in Ireland: the natives readily joined the royal standard; but James being defeated at the battle of the Boyne, 1690, he made a precipitate retreat, and left them at the mercy of his competitor king William, to whom they were forced to submit.

Since that time the Irish, by cultivating agriculture and commerce, have enriched themselves, and improved their country.

Under George I. some difference arising between the British and Irish peers, an act was passed, by which the Irish parliament was deprived of all rights of final jurisdiction, and made dependent on that of Great-Britain: but in 1782 the Irish obtained the repeal of that act, and a total independency on the British parliament, with other concessions highly beneficial to their trade.

The additional liberty judiciously granted to the commerce and constitution of Ireland, will probably serve to unite, enrich, and strengthen both nations; whose real and mutual interest is, undoubtedly, to stand faithfully by one another, so as to keep a due poise in the political balance of Europe.

F R A N C E,

FORMERLY called Gallia, was subdued by Julius Cæsar, 48 B. C. and in the beginning of the fifth century, partly by the warlike Franks, who called it France. That monarchy has continued 1362 years under the Merovingian, Carolovingian, and Capetian families, viz. from its first king Pharamond, 420, to the present Lewis XVI. 1782.

Clovis completed the conquest of Gaul in 487, and embraced Christianity in 493. France, afterwards, being divided among the descendants of Clovis, became a scene of civil wars; till Pepin the Short, mayor of the palace, confined Childeric III. (the last of the Merovingians) in a monastery, and ascended the throne in 751.

Charlemagne, Pepin's son, conquered Lombardy, subdued Saxony, and having brought all Germany under his dominion, was proclaimed emperor of the West, 800.

Under the successors of Charlemagne, France was rent by civil wars, and laid waste by the Normans: Charles the Simple, to prevent the farther ravages of those dreadful invaders, ceded to their chief Rollo, 912, that part of Neustria, by them called Normandy. The imperial dignity was transferred from France to Germany: and Lewis V. surnamed the Slothful, was the last Carolovingian king.

HUGH

HUGH CAPE T,

COUNT of Paris, was raised to the throne for his valour and other virtues, 987, in preference to the last king's uncle, Charles, duke of Lorrain. The Capetians are divided into the Capet, Valois, and Bourbon families.

CAPET FAMILY.

Hugh Capet, Robert, Henry I. Philip I. and Lewis VI. a just and valiant prince, reigned successively. Lewis VII. having divorced his queen Eleonora, and returned her portion (the provinces of Guienne and Poictou), Henry II. of England married her, and thereby became very powerful in France. Philip Augustus dispossessed the English of Normandy and several other provinces; and gained a signal victory at Bovines, 1214, over the emperor Otho IV. His son, afterwards Lewis VIII. was invited to England by the barons of that kingdom, and there crowned in 1216; but being soon deserted by them, he returned to France, and succeeded his father.

Lewis IX. a monarch equally distinguished for his exemplary justice and undaunted fortitude, died in Africa, 1270, and was canonized for his eminent piety. Philip the Bold was succeeded by Philip the Fair; Lewis X. by Philip the Tall; and Charles IV. the last of the Capet family, died in 1328, and left no male issue.

PHILIP DE VALOIS,

SON of Philip the Fair's brother, being preferred to Edward III. of England, son of the same Philip's daughter, by right of the Salic law, that excludes the female line from the throne of France, invaded that kingdom, defeated Philip at Crecy, and conquered Calais: however, a truce was soon concluded between both monarchs. Philip died in 1350.

John was defeated, and taken prisoner by the English at Poitiers, 1356; and died in 1364.

Charles V. surnamed the Wise, recovered all the towns the English had conquered, except Calais. He died in 1379.

Charles VI. being insane, and the kingdom rent with dissentions, Henry V. of England invaded France: the duke of Burgundy joined him, and both compelled Charles to exclude the dauphin (a title given to the heir presumptive of the crown of France) and appoint Henry for his successor. Charles died in 1422.

The greatest part of France being in the hands of the English, Charles VII. despaired of regaining his crown; when Joan D'Arc, a country girl, presented herself, saying that she came to relieve the town of Orleans, and crown the king. She accomplished both; and Charles recovered his whole kingdom. He died in 1461.

L E W I S X I.

A GREAT politician, but a cruel prince, died in 1483.

Charles VIII. conquered Bretagne in 1489, and some time after the kingdom of Naples; but a powerful confederacy being formed against him, he lost the latter. He died in 1498.

Lewis XII. was good to his subjects, and merciful to his enemies. He died in 1515.

Francis I. defeated the Swifs, till then invincible, and bravely opposing the ambition of Charles V. of Germany, saved the liberties of Europe. He encouraged arts and sciences, and founded public schools. He died in 1547.

Henry II. compelled Charles V. to grant an advantageous peace to the Protestant German princes. He was mortally wounded at a tilting-match in 1557.

Under Francis II. the reformed religion began to spread and excite great troubles in France. He died in 1560.

Charles IX. his brother, was, like him, governed by his mother, Catharine of Medicis, a cruel woman; who, unable to suppress the Protestants by open force, invited their chiefs to an entertainment at Paris, where they, and numbers of their adherents, were treacherously murdered, 1571. Charles died miserably, 1572.

H E N R Y

H E N R Y III.

CHARLES's brother, who had been elected king of Poland, abdicated that crown, and succeeded him. Civil wars followed one another between the Romans and Protestants; and the power of the Catholic league, under the ambitious duke of Guise, exciting the king's jealousy, he joined the Protestants; but was soon after, at the siege of Paris, murdered by a monk, in 1588.

B O U R B O N F A M I L Y.

Henry IV. though the lawful heir, was long opposed by the league, on account of his being a Protestant. Desirous of terminating a war that desolated his own kingdom, he renounced the reformed religion, and was immediately acknowledged; providing at the same time for the security of the Protestants, by granting them the edict of Nantz, 1598. He governed with great wisdom and prosperity, and was attempting a most glorious work (that of dividing Europe into a commonwealth, composed of estates of equal strength) when he was assassinated by Ravallac in 1610, aged fifty-seven.

His son Lewis XIII. with the help of cardinal Richlieu, introduced absolute government, weakened the Protestants, by taking their strong places, and greatly extended the dominions of France. He died in 1643, aged forty-one.

LEWIS

L E W I S XIV.

CARRIED on wars with almost all Europe, and was victorious in every one, except the last, called the Spanish succession war: then his armies were repeatedly defeated, and the nation brought to the very brink of ruin: yet he succeeded in the main point, which was to place his grandson Philip on the Spanish throne. In 1685 he revoked the edict of Nantz, and, through an unjustifiable persecution, compelled a great many Protestant families to leave the kingdom; an impolitic measure, which deprived France of a prodigious number of faithful and industrious subjects, who became then her inveterate enemies: however, that monarch, by his extensive conquests, and still more by the liberal encouragement he gave to manufactures, arts, sciences, and commerce, has been deservedly called Lewis the Great. He died in 1715, aged seventy-seven.

His grandson Lewis XV. annexed Lorrain to France, 1738, and reigned happily till 1756; when going to war with England, the French navy and commerce were utterly destroyed: disgrace and poverty ensued. He died in 1774, aged sixty-four.

His grandson Lewis XVI. by adopting wise measures, has revived commerce and happiness in his kingdom, and re-established the navy of France.

S P A I N,

S P A I N,

ON the decline of the Roman empire, fell under the power of the Visigoths, A. D. 467, who kept possession of it till 712; when their king Roderic having offended count Julian, that lord went to Africa, and engaged the Saracens (who were afterwards called Moors from their having conquered Mauritania) to invade Spain. Roderic was defeated and slain, and the whole kingdom subdued by them. The Visigoths retreated to the Asturian mountains, and there bravely defended themselves under Pelagius. The cities and lands retaken in time from the invaders, were erected into kingdoms, which the great Sancho, king of Navarre, united into one.

Sancho's sons divided his empire, and soon turned their arms against one another: the Saracens took advantage of their dissensions, and the Christian part of Spain was reduced to the two kingdoms of Arragon and Castile; when fortunately, Ferdinand, king of Arragon, marrying Isabella, princess of Castile, united both kingdoms, 1469; then marching against the Moors, he defeated them, took their cities, and finally put an end to their empire, by taking their king Boadiles, and the royal city of Grenada, 1491.

FERDINAND

F E R D I N A N D V.

Surnamed the Catholic,

SET up the inquisition against the Moors and Jews, who, after having embraced Christianity, relapsed into their former errors. In 1492, Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, discovered the new world, now called America, from Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who discovered its southern continent in 1497. Ferdinand died in 1516, aged sixty-three.

Charles the Great, his grandson, passed the greatest part of his life in travels and wars, and became formidable to all Europe by his ambition and power; being at once emperor of Germany and king of Spain. Francis I. king of France, opposed him bravely, but was defeated and taken prisoner at Pavia, 1525. Charles took Rome and the pope himself; he afterwards oppressed his Protestant subjects, defeated them, and took their generals prisoners. The latter part of the emperor's reign was not so fortunate. Henry II. of France, supporting the German Protestant princes successfully, Charles was obliged to grant them peace and the free exercise of their religion, 1555; when, tired with the troubles of sovereignty, he resigned the imperial dignity to his brother Ferdinand, and Spain, America, &c. to his son Philip, 1556, and then retired to a monastery, where he died in 1558, aged fifty-eight.

M

P H I L I P

P H I L I P II.

RAISED the power of the Spanish monarchy to its greatest height in 1580; when Henry of Portugal dying without issue, Portugal and both the Indies, from whence flowed the riches of Europe, fell to Philip: his happiness, notwithstanding, was greatly impaired by the revolt of the Netherlands, which he never could subdue, and the defeat of the armada he had sent against England. He died in 1598, aged seventy-one.

Philip III. tired with an expensive and unsuccessful war against the revolted Netherlands, granted them a truce of twelve years. Nine hundred thousand Moors were expelled from Spain, on suspicion of being false Christians, and plotting against government. He died in 1621.

Philip IV. found himself forced to declare the Netherlands, now called the United States of Holland, free and independent in 1648. His reign was particularly unfortunate, Portugal was lost, Catalonia revolted, and the French conquered Roussillon and many towns in Flanders. He died in 1665.

Charles II. was compelled to acknowledge the independency of Portugal, and to yield to France the richest and strongest towns in Flanders. Charles, having no issue, appointed for his successor Philip, duke d'Anjou, grandson of Lewis XIV. of France. Charles died in 1700.

P H I L I P

P H I L I P V.

DUKE of ANJOU,

SUCCEDED in consequence of the last will of Charles II. The emperor Leopold opposed him in behalf of his son Charles: a long war ensued; Britain, Holland, and Portugal joined Germany, but Philip was finally acknowledged king of Spain by the belligerent powers in 1713 and 1714. He conquered in 1734 the kingdom of the two Sicilies, for his son Charles, the present king of Spain. After a long and turbulent reign Philip died in 1746.

His son Ferdinand VI. a peaceable prince, who promoted the commerce of his dominions, reigned only till 1759.

His brother Charles III. according to the Bourbon family compact, took part with France in 1762 against England; his commerce suffered greatly, and he lost Florida: but when France sided with America, Charles joined again, and recovered it, with Minorca, by the peace of 1782.

His present catholic majesty has twice attempted to punish the Algerines for their depredations at sea: the first expedition, 1775, was very unsuccessful, and the second, 1784, did very little injury to Algiers.

He has also endeavoured, but without success, to alter the dress and manners of his subjects.

P O R T U G A L

WAS, like Spain, conquered by the Saracens, afterwards called Moors; but part of it being recovered by Henry of Burgundy, a noble volunteer, Alphonfus, king of Leon and Castile, created him earl of Portugal, and gave him his daughter in marriage: Alphonfus, Henry's son, gaining the famous battle of Ouriques, 1139, over the Moors, was saluted with the title of king by his victorious army. He took for his arms five crowns, in commemoration of the standards of five kings, which were then taken; and, having conquered many Moorish towns, died in 1185.

Sancho I. a sensible and brave prince, was succeeded by Alphonfus II. Sancho II. was deposed by his subjects, and his brother Alphonfus III. elected. Dionysius was succeeded by Alphonfus IV. a great warrior. Peter was a just but rigorous prince. Ferdinand's long wars with the Castilians were at last happily terminated, by his daughter marrying their king John. His brother John I. surnamed the father of his country, made a successful expedition into Africa, and died in 1433. His son Edward, during a short reign, encouraged learned men, and wrote on government and justice.

ALPHONSUS

ALPHONSUS V.

HAVING taken several cities from the Moors, was surnamed the African. The coast of Guinea was discovered in his time. He died in 1481.

John II. caused the duke of Braganza, who had conspired against him, to be beheaded; and settled plantations in different parts of Africa. The Cape of Good Hope was discovered under his reign, 1487. He died in 1495.

Emmanuel was called the Fortunate, and his reign the Golden Age; on account of Brazil in South-America, Congo, and part of Ethiopia, being discovered, and several towns in Africa conquered: these discoveries and conquests raised the power and wealth of the Portuguese to its greatest height, by securing to them an immense trade to Africa and Asia, which before was engrossed by the Venetians. The Moors were expelled from Portugal. Emmanuel died in 1521.

John III. made several conquests in the Indies, and reigned till 1557. His son Sebastian being slain in Africa, the cardinal Henry, Emmanuel's son, was crowned; but dying soon after, Philip II. of Spain seized Portugal, 1580. The Portuguese suffering greatly under the Spanish yoke, shook it off in 1640.

JOHN IV.

DUKE of BRAGANZA,

BEING crowned king of Portugal, the Spaniards were entirely driven from that kingdom, and constantly defeated in their attempts to recover it. John died in 1656.

His son Alphonfus continued the war with Spain till 1668, when Charles II. renounced all rights to Portugal. The same year Alphonfus unfortunately disagreeing with his queen and his brother Peter, both united their interests, and compelled him to resign the crown to his brother, who reigned till 1706. Under John V. Peter's son, arts and sciences, till then neglected, began to flourish. He died in 1750.

His son Joseph succeeded him. In 1755 a dreadful earthquake destroyed the greatest part of Lisbon, and above 30,000 of its inhabitants. The Jesuits, a famous religious order, being supposed to be concerned in a conspiracy, which had been formed against the king's life, 1760, were expelled from all the Portuguese dominions.

In 1762 the Spaniards invaded Portugal, under pretence that Joseph favoured their enemies, the English: but some British troops joining the Portuguese, the Spaniards were repulsed. Joseph was succeeded in 1777 by his daughter Maria Frances Isabella, who had married her uncle Don Pedro in 1760.

SWITZERLAND,

SWITZERLAND,

FORMERLY called Helvetia, remained subject to the Romans till it was conquered by the Alemans, German emigrants, A. D. 395. In 496 that country was subdued by Clovis, king of France, and in 888 became a part of the kingdom of Burgundy.

The last king of Burgundy gave Switzerland to Conrad II. emperor of Germany, 1032, and the Swiss continued under a mere nominal subjection to Germany till 1307, when Albert I. treating them with the greatest cruelty, they revolted, and by degrees formed the grand Helvetic union, composed of thirteen cantons. The confederates having repeatedly defeated their enemies, were finally declared free and independent in 1648.

GENEVA,

A Republic in alliance with the Swiss Cantons, has been long celebrated for the learning of its university, purity of air, and number of fine manufactures. The senate having lately encroached upon the liberties of the people, a violent struggle ensued between the patricians and plebeians; whereupon the French and Sardinians took possession of Geneva, and compelled the people to submit; since which many of the inhabitants have retired to Ireland and other places. Geneva is now under the protection of France and Sardinia.

ITALY,

I T A L Y,

AFTER the fall of the Roman empire, passed successively under the dominion of the Heruli, Ostrogoths, and Lombards, and in 800 was conquered by Charlemagne, who was then crowned emperor of the west. Afterwards the governors of the provinces of Italy availing themselves of the civil wars in France and Germany, either purchased or assumed their independency, and erected the various principalities that country is still divided into.

Matilda, countess of Tuscany, who possessed a considerable part of Italy, bequeathing her dominions, 1077, to pope Gregory VII. laid the foundation of the temporal power of his successors; whose influence from that time was very great in all political affairs, till the Christian princes, made sensible of their true interests by the boundless ambition of some popes, who pretended to dispose of empires at their own pleasure, either shook off entirely the papal power, or restrained it within its proper bounds: so that the pope is now considered, even by those sovereigns who still acknowledge him as the head of their church, only as the first bishop of Christendom, whose temporal power is, and ought to be, confined to the ecclesiastical state.

THE VENETIANS

WERE formerly one of the greatest European powers, and extended their conquests in Europe and Asia, and even took Constantinople in 1194. Their formidable marine excited the terror and jealousy of other nations; and their immense trade, particularly to India, was an inexhaustible source of riches and prosperity: but the Portuguese having discovered a passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, 1497, the greatness of the former declined with their commerce, and the Turks have conquered their most valuable possessions.

THE GENOESSE

WERE once powerful at sea, but on land, unable to maintain their independency, they have generally been protected by France or Germany. The Austrians having in 1746 made themselves masters of Genoa, the inhabitants, by a most surprising and glorious effort, drove them out of their city, and recovered their liberties.

S A V O Y,

A PART of Gallia Narbonensis, underwent the same revolutions as Switzerland, till Conrad II. gave it to Hubert with the title of earl. It was erected into a duchy in 1417. Victor, duke of Savoy, with the assistance of England, took Sicily in 1713, and exchanged it in 1718 for Sardinia, which was then erected into a kingdom.

THE

THE MILANESE,

AFTER several revolutions, were in 1525 subdued by Charles V. emperor of Germany, who gave it afterwards to his son Philip II. king of Spain. It was conquered by the Imperialists in 1706, to whom it now belongs.

TUSCANY,

CONTINUED in subjection to the emperors of Germany till 1240, when the Florentines formed themselves into a common-wealth, and maintained their liberties against all their foreign enemies: but the Medici usurped the government of Florence, the capital of Tuscany, and Cosmo de Medicis was made grand duke of Tuscany by pope Pius V. in 1570. Gaston de Medicis dying without issue, 1737, Francis, duke of Lorraine, and since emperor, acquired Tuscany on his ceding Lorraine to France. Leopold, brother of the present emperor, is now grand duke of Tuscany.

NAPLES AND SICILY

WERE alternately conquered by Christians and Saracens, and in 1004 by the Normans, who founded there a powerful monarchy, which flourished till 1268, when Charles d'Anjou, brother of Lewis IX. of France, usurped the Sicilian throne. After several revolutions Naples and Sicily were finally conquered by the Spaniards in 1734. The present king of the two Sicilies is Ferdinand IV. third son of Charles III. king of Spain.

The C R U S A D E S.

THE Saracens, led by the successors of Mahomet, had early made themselves masters of Syria, Persia, and the greatest part of Asia Minor: but in 1055 the Turks, a Tartar tribe, who had embraced Mahometism, conquered Syria, and took Jerusalem: the Christians, who had been before permitted, on paying a moderate tribute, to visit the holy sepulchre, and then to depart in peace, found themselves exposed, by this revolution, to the cruelty and extortions of those fierce Barbarians.

The Greek empire, in its decline, found it difficult to oppose the warlike Turks, who having subdued almost all Asia Minor, took Turcomania from the Greeks, and threatened Constantinople itself.

Such was the state of Asia Minor, when a monk, known by the name of Peter the Hermit, who had been at Jerusalem, and seen the dangers the Christian pilgrims were exposed to in their pious journey to Palestine, inspired the princes and people of Europe with the design of wresting the Holy Land from the Infidels.

The holy soldiers took for the motto of their standard these words, "The Will of God," and affixed a cross on their right shoulders; whence their expeditions were called Crusades.

PETER

PETER THE HERMIT

CONDUCTED a multitude of undisciplined adventurers into Asia, where Soliman, sultan of Nice, cut them to pieces. Meanwhile Godfrey de Bouillon, prince of Brabant, his brother Baldwin, Bohemond, prince of Tarentum, and other experienced noblemen, led their chosen volunteers against the Turks, defeated them, and conquered Nice, Antioch, Edessa, and Jerusalem. The victors divided their conquests; Godfrey had Jerusalem; Baudouin, Edessa; and Bohemond, Antioch; 1099.

The dissensions which soon prevailed amongst these small states, and the jealousy of the Greeks against the Latin princes, gave the Turks an opportunity of weakening the Christians: Edessa was retaken, and Jerusalem threatened; when Conrad III. of Germany, and Lewis VIII. of France, undertook a second crusade. Conrad advancing imprudently into Asia, without waiting for Lewis, was completely defeated, 1148: the French king experienced the same fate in 1149.

The great Saladin, soldan of Egypt, having extended his conquests over all the East, turned his arms against the Christians, obtained a decisive victory over them, and took Jerusalem, 1187. The emperor Frederic Barbarossa came to their assistance, and defeated the Turks in several battles: but his death, occasioned by his bathing in the river Cydnus, soon put an end to his victories, 1190.

RICHARD CŒUR DE LION,

KING of England, and Philip Augustus, king of France, impelled by the love of military glory, went to Asia in 1191, and were present at the taking of Ptolemais, a town of Phenicia, which had long before withstood the united efforts of the Christians. Jealousies prevailing between both monarchs, Philip returned to Europe. Richard obtained a complete victory over Saladin, 1192, and conquered several towns: but the army of the Cross being greatly reduced and discouraged by disease and combats, Richard concluded a truce with Saladin, and left Palestine. Saladin died in 1193, and was succeeded by his brother Saphadin. Crusaders, from all parts of Europe, continued to pour into Asia; and Baldwin, count of Flanders, in his way to Palestine, finding the Eastern empire rent with dissensions, took Constantinople, and usurped the imperial crown, 1204. Alexis, a prince of the royal family, fled to Colchis, and there founded the empire of Trebisond. The Greeks recovered Constantinople in 1261.

John de Brienne, titular king of Jerusalem, followed by a multitude of crusaders, invaded Egypt. The Christians advancing imprudently between two branches of the Nile, Meledin, Saphadin's successor, overflowed their camp, by opening the sluices, and compelled them to conclude a dishonourable treaty, 1221.

N

FREDERIC

F R E D E R I C II.

EMPEROR of Germany, concluded a treaty with Meledin, by which Jerusalem, and some other places in Palestine, were restored to the Christians, 1229.

Genghiz Kan, a famous Mogul Tartar, having conquered Persia, Indostan, part of China, and all Tartary, died in 1226: his successors extended their conquests over all the East, and the Korasmins flying from them, fell upon Palestine, and took Jerusalem, 1244. The Christians, who were still in possession of Ptolemais, Tyre, and Sydon, uniting against the invaders, were entirely defeated.

Lewis IX. king of France, landed in Egypt in 1249, and took Damietta: but in 1250 being defeated and taken prisoner at Maffoura, by the foldan, he gave Damietta for his ransom; and four years after returned to Europe, without having effected any thing of consequence.

The sixth and last crusade was undertaken in 1270 by the same monarch against Tunis in Africa, where he died of an epidemical disorder, 1271. Soon after the Oriental Christians were either destroyed or reduced to slavery: Meleceraph, foldan of Egypt, conquered Ptolemais in 1291, and Tyre and Sydon surrendered to him: so that towards the latter end of the thirteenth century no trace of the crusades remained in Asia.

TURKEY.

T U R K E Y.

THE false prophet Mahomet having, by the sword, founded his religion, and established the Saracen empire, died in 632; and was succeeded by a long series of warlike princes, called Caliphs, till 1055: when their vast dominions were divided into many principalities; namely, those of Egypt, Syria, Iconium, &c.

Aladin, the third sultan of Iconium, leaving no children, in 1298, his estate was divided amongst eight persons. Ottoman, or Othman, a Turk of great bravery, who had Bithynia for his share, soon conquered the neighbouring princes, and laid the foundation of that vast Ottoman empire, now flourishing over the finest countries of Europe and Asia. He instituted the Janizaries, a famous body of infantry, composed at first of young Christian captives, to whose valour the succeeding princes owed their greatest successes. He died in 1327. His son Urchan extended his conquests as far as the Strait of Gallipoli, which parts Asia from Europe.

Amurath I. passed the Strait, and made several conquests in Europe: it is said of him, that he carried on thirty-seven wars in Asia and Europe, and was victorious in every one. He was assassinated in 1389 by a Christian soldier.

B A J A Z E T I.

SURNAMED the Thunderbolt, defeated the Christian army near Nicopolis, 1396, and was closely besieging Constantinople, the capital of the Greek empire, when Tamerlane, the renowned Tartar, invaded Cappadocia: Bajazet gave him battle, was defeated and taken prisoner in 1401, and died a year after.

Issem, Soliman, Musa, and Mahomet I. reigned successively. Amurath II. won the battle of Warná, in which Uladislaus of Poland was slain; but he never could subdue the valiant Scanderberg, prince of Epirus. Amurath died in 1451.

Mahomet II. surnamed the Great, took Constantinople in 1453, which he made the seat of his empire, subdued Epirus and Trebisonde, extended his conquests as far as Calabria, and made all Europe tremble. He died in 1481. Bajazet II. was deposed by the Janizaries, 1512. Selim conquered Egypt, 1517, and died two years after. Soliman the Magnificent conquered Rhodé-Island, defeated the Hungarians, and took Buda their capital; but attacked Malta and besieged Vienna in vain. He died in 1566. Selim II. conquered Cyprus, but the Christians completely destroyed his fleet near Lepanto, 1571. Amurath III. ascended the throne in 1574, and reigned above twenty years. Mahomet III. died in 1603, and Achmet I. in 1617.

MUSTAPHA

M U S T A P H A I.

A WEAK prince, was deposed in 1617, and Osman chosen emperor; who, trying to break the Janizaries, was strangled by them in 1621. Mustapha was reinstated, but soon deposed again. Amurath IV. a most cruel and despotic prince, died in 1640; and Ibrahim, a vitious monarch, was strangled in 1648.

Mahomet IV. conquered the Island of Candia from the Venetians, 1669, and laid siege to Vienna in 1683, which he was compelled to raise with great loss. He was deposed in 1687.

Soliman II. and Achmet II. continued the war with Germany. Mustapha II. commanded his army in person, but being defeated, he made a disadvantageous peace in 1699, and was soon after deposed.

Achmet III. being unfortunate in his wars against Germany and Persia, was also deposed. Mahomet V. was equally unsuccessful against Persia and Russia, and died in 1754. Osman reigned till 1757, and was succeeded by Mustapha III. The Poles being grievously oppressed by Russia, implored the assistance of Mustapha. A war ensued between the Turks and the Russians, in which the former were completely defeated. Mustapha died in 1774; and the same year his successor Achmet IV. the present sultan, concluded a most disadvantageous peace with Russia.

G E R M A N Y

WAS anciently inhabited by many independent nations, who never were entirely conquered by the Romans. Charlemagne having subdued the Saxons, was crowned emperor of the West in 800, and Germany became part of his dominions : but dissensions prevailing amongst his descendants, the Germans in 912 raised Conrad, duke of Franconia, to the imperial dignity, and recovered their independency.

The chief transactions of the following emperors, were their continual contests with the popes about the right of investiture, viz. that of appointing bishops and abbots ; frequent wars with the Saracens, and sometimes with one another for the crown. In 1254, a long interregnum ensuing, Germany experienced all the calamities of anarchy : whereupon the German princes assembled at Franckfort, 1273, and elected Rodolph, count of Hapsburg ; who re-established peace and order in the empire. Albert I. lost Switzerland by his tyranny. Henry II. reigned till 1313, and Lewis till 1347.

Charles IV. enacted the Golden Bull in 1356, which finally settled the election of emperors by seven electors. Wenceslaus, Rupert, Sigismund, Albert II. and Frederic III. reigned successively. Maximilian I. under whom Lutheranism began to spread in Germany, died in 1519.

CHARLES

CHARLES V.

MAXIMILIAN's son, king of Spain; and Francis I. king of France, claimed the imperial dignity: the former prevailing, a war ensued between them, in which Charles was victorious. The Spaniards conquered Mexico in 1521, and Peru in 1533. The reign of Charles was a constant scene of wars with France, Turkey, Africa, and his own Protestant subjects; who being greatly oppressed on account of their religion, formed a powerful league with Henry II. king of France, and compelled the emperor to grant them the free exercise of their religion in 1555. He resigned the empire to his brother Ferdinand, and all Spain to his son Philip II. 1556; and retired to a monastery, where he died in 1558.

Ferdinand reigned peaceably till 1564, and Maximilian II. a tolerant prince, was succeeded in 1576 by Rodolph II. who died in 1612. Matthias, tired with religious contentions, resigned the crown in 1619. Ferdinand II. oppressing the Protestants, France and Sweden took up their defence; a long and cruel war desolated Germany, till Ferdinand III. who had succeeded his father in 1637, acknowledged the authority of the German princes, and the Protestant religion, by the peace of 1648. He died in 1657.

LEOPOLD

L E O P O L D

CARRIED on a long and successful war against Turkey, and made the crown of Hungary hereditary in his family: but he was unfortunate in his wars with France. In 1700 Charles II. king of Spain, bequeathed his dominions to Philip, Lewis XIV's grandson; Leopold, as head of the house of Austria, claimed Spain for his second son Charles: England and Holland supported his pretensions; and hostilities began in 1701. He died in 1705. His son Joseph reigned only six years. Charles VI. being abandoned by his allies, made peace with France and Spain, 1714. His daughter Maria Theresa succeeded him in 1740; but the French invading Bohemia and Austria, caused the elector of Bavaria to be elected emperor in 1741, and the king of Prussia conquered Silesia: Maria seemed overpowered, when, through her courage and the assistance of England and Holland, she unexpectedly retrieved her losses; and the emperor dying in 1745, Francis of Lorraine, her husband, was crowned, and reigned till 1765. His son Joseph II. has promoted the happiness of his subjects by abolishing the remains of servitude and villanage, granting a most liberal religious toleration, and suppressing many useless religious orders.

P R U S S I A

WAS conquered, 1230, by the Teutonic knights, whose grand-master, Robert, marquis of Brandenburg, was in 1525 acknowledged duke of East Prussia, as a fief of Poland. Frederic I. was in 1657 declared independent by Casimir, king of Poland; and Frederic II. was raised to the kingly dignity in 1701, by the emperor Leopold. Frederic III. by his fortitude and prudence having raised Prussia to an amazing height of power and glory, was succeeded in 1786 by his nephew Frederic William.

The Seven United Provinces,

WERE left by Charles V. of Germany to Philip II. king of Spain; whose tyranny occasioning an insurrection, they entered into a defensive treaty in 1579, and elected the prince of Orange for their Stadtholder. The courage of the Dutch, joined to the assistance of England and other powers, forced Spain to declare them independent in 1648. The present Stadtholder is William V. prince of Orange and Nassau.

H U N G A R Y,

AFTER several revolutions, became an independent kingdom in 920. King Lewis being defeated and slain by the Turks in 1526, the archduke Ferdinand, brother to Charles V. married his sister, and succeeded him: since which time Hungary has belonged to the house of Austria.

P O L A N D,

P O L A N D,

FORMERLY called Sarmatia, was, in 550, subdued by Lechus, a Cimmerian, whose most renowned successors were Vanda, a princess of great beauty, eloquence, and courage; Cracus, who built Cracow; Piaſtus, a man of low extraction, but endowed with the greatest virtues; Micislaus, the first Christian prince, 964; Boleslaus Chobrius, a great conqueror, who was in 999 raised to the regal dignity by the emperor Otho III; Casimir the Just, a most pious prince; and Casimir the Great, who compiled a code of laws.

Under these sovereigns, the Poles carried on successful wars against the Russians, Bohemians, Prussians, &c. and even several times subdued them; but their civil contentions, and the dreadful invasions of the Tartars, made them lose the fruits of their bravery. The knights of the cross, otherwise, Teutonic order, being driven from Syria by the Saracens, were allowed to settle in Prussia, and, having conquered their Pagan neighbours, grew very powerful, and often made war against the Poles.

King Lewis, the last of the Piaſtus family, was succeeded by Hedwiga, his daughter: she married Jagello or Uladislaus IV. duke of Lithuania, who embraced Christianity, and reigned happily and gloriously till 1433.

ULADISLAUS

ULADISLAUS V.

WAS slain by the Turks at the battle of **Warna, 1445.** **Casimir IV.** defeated the Teutonic knights, and compelled them to do him homage for Prussia. He placed his son **Uladislaus** on the throne of Bohemia. He died in 1492. **John, Albert, and Alexander,** reigned successively, and **Sigismund I.** ascended the throne in 1507. **Albert,** marquis of Brandenburg, having resigned the dignity of grand-master of the Teutonic order, and embraced the reformed religion, was by **Sigismund** created duke of Prussia; which dutchy became from thence a strong barrier against the ambitious and restless knights.

Sigismund Augustus II. succeeded him, 1548, and forced the last grand-master of the Teutonic order, **Gothar Kelter,** to abdicate his dignity, and resign the extensive province of Livonia to Poland; making him in return duke of Courland: with **Sigismund** ended the family of Jagello, in 1572.

Two powerful competitors appeared for the crown of Poland; **Henry,** duke of Anjou, brother to **Charles IX.** king of France, and **Maximilian** of Austria: **Henry** was preferred, 1575, but his brother dying soon after, he abdicated the crown of Poland, and returned to France.

The Poles elected for their king **Stephen Batori,** prince of Transylvania, 1576.

STEPHEN

STEPHEN BATORI

MAINED the dignity of Poland, enacted salutary laws, disciplined the war-like Cossacks, and settled them in Ukrania, that they might oppose the incursions of the Tartars. He died in 1586.

Sigismund III. king of Poland by election, and of Sweden by birth-right, endeavouring to restore the Roman religion in the latter, lost that kingdom. His reign was a constant scene of wars with Sweden, Turkey, and Russia. Uladislaus succeeded him in 1632, and reigned till 1649.

Under John Casimir, Poland was invaded and conquered, 1655, by the ambitious Charles Gustavus; against whom Denmark and other powers forming a confederacy, Casimir recovered his kingdom; but on account of some civil contentions, he resigned the crown in 1668. Casimir being the last of the royal family, the Poles elected Michael Viesnowisky, a native of Poland, who, in consequence of an unfortunate war with the Turks, submitted to pay them a yearly tribute. John Sobieski succeeded him in 1673, retrieved the honour of Poland, by forcing the Turks to remit the annual tribute; and saved Christendom in 1683, by compelling them to raise the siege of Vienna. He died in 1696, universally regretted and admired.

AUGUSTUS,

AUGUSTUS,

ELECTOR of Saxony, after a long contested election, was, in 1698, acknowledged king of Poland. He entered into a confederacy against Charles XII. of Sweden, who defeated him, and placed Stanislaus Leszinski on the Polish throne, 1704. Augustus remained in Saxony till the defeat of Charles at Pultowa, 1709; when compelling Stanislaus to leave Poland, he reascended the throne, and reigned till 1733.

His son Augustus II. being supported by Germany and Russia, carried his election against his opponent Stanislaus Leszinski. He constantly sided with the house of Austria against Prussia, and in consequence was twice driven from Saxony by Frederic III. Augustus died in 1763. The Poles elected in 1764 Count Stanislaus Poniatowski, a Polander of great merit.

In 1766 the Protestant and Greek dissidents of Poland claiming the same rights and privileges as enjoyed by the Roman Catholics, were strongly opposed by the latter: a most cruel civil war ensued, and that kingdom became a scene of the most dreadful calamities; which were considerably heightened by Prussia, Russia, and Germany laying claim to several provinces of Poland: king Stanislaus, unable to oppose their unjust pretensions, was compelled to consent to the dismemberment of his distracted kingdom.

R U S S I A

WAS anciently divided into several principalities, which were often subdued by the Tartars. John Basilowitz I. surnamed The Victorious, great duke of Muscovy, having thrown off the yoke of the Tartars, and freed Russia from several powerful tyrants, assumed, in 1470, the title of Czar (a Slavonian word, signifying king) and was crowned sovereign of all Russia.

John Basilowitz II. a most cruel tyrant, greatly extended the Russian empire by conquests: he died in 1584, and left two sons, Theodore and Demetrius. Boris Gudenow, grand-master of the horse, destroyed them both, and usurped the crown. His son Theodore Borissowitz succeeded him in 1605, but was soon after dethroned by a monk, who pretended to be prince Demetrius: the imposture being afterwards detected, the false Demetrius was murdered, and the crown given to Basil Zufky, a nobleman of great bravery. The Poles having invaded Russia, Basil was deposed, and Uladislaus, son to Sigismund, king of Poland, acknowledged: but the tyranny of the Poles occasioning an insurrection, Michael, son of the archbishop of Rostow, whose wife was of the royal family of Russia, was elected in 1613. He expelled the Poles from the kingdom, and reigned with great wisdom till 1645.

ALEXIS.

A L E X I S,

MICHAEL's son, wisely suppressed dangerous rebellions, and maintained the glory of the empire. He was succeeded by his son Theodore, a most virtuous prince, who left the crown, in 1682, to his younger brother Peter, judging Ivan, the elder brother, unfit to govern: but their sister Sophia raising a rebellion in favour of Ivan, it was agreed that both brothers should reign jointly. Ivan dying a few years after, Peter began to reign alone in 1688. He travelled through Europe, and introduced arts and sciences into Russia. His troops were often defeated by Charles XII. of Sweden, but having at last disciplined them, he entirely conquered him at the battle of Pultowa; and laid the foundation of the power and glory of Russia. He died in 1725, aged fifty-three.

Catharine, his widow, reigned gloriously till 1727.

Peter II. grandson to Peter the Great, was disturbed by domestic commotions. He died in 1730.

Anna, Ivan's daughter, having maintained the glory of the empire, died in 1740.

Ivan, her nephew, succeeded, under the regency of his father and mother, the duke and dutchess of Mecklenburg, but their administration displeasing the Russians, he was deposed, and Elizabeth, Peter I.'s daughter, elected.

E L I Z A B E T H,

A PRINCESS of uncommon abilities, carried on a successful war against Sweden, and afterwards against Prussia: the rapidity of her conquests was threatening that power with destruction, when death put an end to her glorious reign, 1762.

Peter III. Elizabeth's nephew, and duke of Holstein-Gottorp, granted peace to Prussia, and having imprudently attempted reformatations, which Peter I. himself durst not venture, lost his liberty and life in a general conspiracy, headed by his own queen, Catharine II. a princess of Anhalt-Zerbst, who succeeded him. Prince Ivan was put to death in prison, in consequence of an attempt having been made to reinstate him. She greatly contributed to raise Stanislaus Poniatowsky to the throne of Poland; and taking part in the religious troubles of that kingdom, the Turks, in defence of Poland, declared war against Russia: but Catharine having defeated them both by sea and land, concluded a most glorious peace in 1774.

Catharine has encouraged arts, sciences, and commerce, reformed the Russian courts of justice, and established the armed neutrality; by which the nations not at war are mutually to protect their ships against the insults of the belligerent powers, 1780.

SWEDEN.

S W E D E N.

THE history of that kingdom is involved in fables till the introduction of Christianity by bishop Ansgarius, in 853. From that period to 1365, the Swedes were frequently at war with Denmark, Norway, and sometimes with one another. Their most celebrated kings were Olaus, the first Christian prince; Ingo the Good, Eric the Saint, who compiled an admirable code of laws; Canute Ericson, who reigned peaceably twenty-three years; Waldemar, who built the city and castle of Stockholm; Magnus, surnamed Ladulus, on account of his wisdom and equity; and Magnus Smeck, a weak and arbitrary prince, who was deposed in 1365.

His successor, Albert, cruelly oppressing the Swedes, they implored the assistance of Margaret, queen of Denmark and Norway. She defeated Albert, and was acknowledged, by the Union of Calmar, 1397, sovereign of the three northern kingdoms. This union, under Eric IX. Christopher III. Christian I. and John, proved a perpetual source of calamities to Denmark and Sweden. The Danes greatly oppressing the Swedes, and the Swedes constantly endeavouring to regain their independency. Christian II. in order to prevent the further insurrections of the Swedes, caused most of their lords to be treacherously put to death, in 1420.

GUSTAVUS VASA,

A SWEDE of great birth and courage, revenged his country by the entire defeat of the Danes. His grateful countrymen proclaimed him king in 1522, and made the crown hereditary and absolute in his family. He introduced the Reformed Religion in Sweden, and died in 1560.

Eric XIV. carried on a successful war against Denmark, but was deposed on account of his folly and cruelty, in 1568. John, his brother, reigned till 1592. Sigismund, who had been elected king of Poland during the life of John his father, endeavouring by arbitrary measures to re-establish the Roman rites, was opposed and defeated by his uncle Charles IX. on whom the Swedes conferred the crown in 1604.

Gustavus Adolphus succeeded his father Charles in 1611, defeated the Danes, Russians, and Poles successively, and invaded Germany in support of the Protestant cause; where, after many signal victories and instances of fortitude, he fell at the battle of Lutzen, in 1632. Christiana, his daughter, continued the German war till 1648, when she made a glorious peace; but the love of independency made her resign the crown to her cousin Charles Gustavus, son to the duke of Deux-Ponts, 1654.

CHARLES GUSTAVUS

CONQUERED Poland in 1655; but the Danes, Russians, and Germans, uniting against him, he lost his conquest. He died in 1660. Charles XI. having ended an unsuccessful war with Denmark and Germany in 1678, stripped the states of their powers, and reigned with great despotism till 1697. Denmark, Poland, and Russia having formed a confederacy against Charles XII. he immediately attacked them, and was constantly victorious till 1709, when being entirely defeated by the czar Peter I. at Pultowa, he escaped to Turkey. Charles returned to Sweden, renewed hostilities, and was killed before Fredericshall in Norway, 1718.

His sister Eleonora, and her husband Frederic, prince of Hesse, having restored the states to their ancient privileges, were both crowned. Sweden being afterwards engaged in an unfortunate war with Russia, the empress Elizabeth offered to return all her conquests, on condition that Eleonora and Frederic, who had no children, should appoint for their successor Adolphus Frederic, duke of Holstein, which was agreed to.

Adolphus ascended the throne in 1751, and strove in vain to recover the prerogatives of his predecessors. Gustavus III. succeeded him in 1771, and by a well-conducted scheme, stripped the states of their privileges, and became absolute, 1772.

DENMARK,

D E N M A R K,

FORMERLY called Cimbria Chersonesus, embraced Christianity in the tenth century. The Danes invaded the greatest part of Europe; Rollo forcibly acquired Neustria in France, 912, and Canute the Great subdued England in 1017: but the Danes soon lost the latter, and were themselves conquered by Magnus, king of Norway. Sueno the Learned left six sons, who reigned successively; the most famous of whom were Canute the Saint, and Eric the Good: after whose death Denmark was torn by civil wars; till Valdemar the Great, having defeated his competitor Swen, ascended the throne in 1157, and restored the kingdom to a flourishing state. He laid the foundation of Dantzick, and Absalon, bishop of Roschild, that of Copenhagen.

Canute VI. and Valdemar II. greatly extended the conquests of Denmark; but Abel the Fratricide being slain in an insurrection, 1252, the Swedes and Holsteiners usurped the greatest part of the kingdom; and Christopher II. dying in 1353, an inter-regnum ensued, during which the Holsteiners cruelly oppressing the country, the Danes took up arms, and having defeated them, elected Valdemar III. Christopher's son, who recovered all Denmark. His grand-son Olaus, king of Norway, succeeded him, 1375, and reigned till 1387.

MARGARET,

M A R G A R E T,

QUEEN of Norway, and Valdemar's daughter, succeeded her son Olaus, and having conquered Albert, king of Sweden, formed the union of Calmar, 1397, by which she was acknowledged sovereign of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. She reigned with great wisdom and glory till 1412.

Under Eric IX. Christopher III. Christian I. (count of Oldenburg) and John, this union was a constant source of discords; the Swedes improving every opportunity to recover their liberties. Christian II. thinking to cut off the sinews of rebellion, caused their nobles to be massacred; but Gustavus Vasa, a young nobleman, having escaped into Delecarlia, engaged its warlike inhabitants to follow him, defeated the Danes, and was crowned king of Sweden, 1522.

Christian, reigning with great tyranny in Denmark, was deposed in 1523, and Frederic, duke of Holstein, elected; who reigned till 1533.

Christian III. established the Protestant religion in Denmark, 1556, and enlarged the university of Copenhagen, founded by Christian I. He died in 1559. Frederic II. conquered the Ditmarsians, and made a glorious peace with Sweden. Christian IV. succeeded him in 1588, and, though unsuccessful in war, adorned and enriched Denmark. He died in 1648.

FREDERIC

F R E D E R I C III.

HAVING, at the instigation of the Dutch, declared war against Sweden, Charles Gustavus invaded Denmark, and besieged Copenhagen several times. Frederic defended his capital with the greatest intrepidity, and France and England offering their mediation, a peace was concluded between both monarchs. The people, being oppressed by the nobles, surrendered their liberties to Frederic, 1660; in whose family the crown became absolute and hereditary. Christian V. succeeded him in 1670, conquered many towns from the Swedes, and almost destroyed their navy. He died in 1699. Frederic IV. was besieged in his capital by Charles XII. of Sweden, and forced to make a disadvantageous peace: but renewing the war in 1709, he conquered the dutchy of Sleswick, and part of Holstein, and reigned till 1730. His successor Christian VI. surnamed the Father of his people, a most pious king, reigned peaceably; adorned Copenhagen, and enriched Denmark, by the improvement of commerce and useful arts.

Frederic V. ascended the throne in 1746, and reigned happily till 1766; when he was succeeded by his son Christian VII. who acceded in 1780 to the armed neutrality proposed by the empress of Russia, as did also Sweden and the States-General.

PERSIA

P E R S I A

WAS partly conquered by the Romans, and entirely by Tamerlane, whose descendants were supplanted by the Sophi family, who pretended to be descended from the prophet Mahomet: prince Tahmas was murdered by his general Nadi Shah, who having usurped the crown, invaded Indostan, where he made an immense booty; conquered Ulbec Tartary, and often defeated the Turks. He was assassinated in 1747. Several competitors disputed the crown; but Kerim Khan prevailed, and was acknowledged in 1763.

The Chinese enjoyed, under a long succession of good princes, an internal peace, seldom disturbed. Tamerlane and Jenghiz Khan could not subdue them; but the rebel Li-congt-se, having dethroned his lawful sovereign, was himself, in 1645, defeated and supplanted by Tsongate, prince of the Manchew Tartars, who united his subjects with the Chinese. His successors have generally been princes of great abilities, who have had the sense and resolution to keep the encroaching Europeans from their dominions. In 1661 the Chinese dispossessed the Dutch of the Island of Formosa. In 1771 and 1772 above 800,000 Tartar families left the banks of the Wolga, and emigrated to China, where the emperor Kien-long received them kindly.

CONQUEST

CONQUEST of MEXICO.

FERNANDO CORTEZ, a Spanish officer of great merit, landed on the American continent in 1518, with six hundred men, eighteen horses, and a few field-pieces, and boldly marched to Mexico, the capital of a rich and powerful empire. The fierceness of the horses, the dreadful effects of the fire-arms, and artillery, were irresistible; the natives, struck with terror and amazement, were easily slaughtered and defeated: the Tlascalans, a brave nation of America, despairing to conquer the Spaniards, joined them, 1519.

Fernando advanced to the gates of Mexico, and the emperor Montezuma dared not refuse him admittance; but privately ordered the Spanish colony left at Vera Cruz to be attacked: whereupon Fernando enticed the weak monarch to the Spanish quarters, and there kept him a prisoner. Soon after, the Mexicans attacked the Spaniards with incredible fury, and Montezuma, as he was ordering them to desist, was killed by a stone coming from an unknown hand.

Guatimozin, a brave prince, succeeded him, and soon compelled the Spaniards to retreat from Mexico with great loss, 1520; but afterwards, Fernando having completely defeated the Mexicans in the valley of Utumba, closely besieged Mexico. Guatimozin was taken prisoner, the city compelled to surrender, and the empire subdued, 1521.

CONQUEST

CONQUEST of PERU.

PIZARRO, a man of low birth, invaded Peru in 1532, attended by 250 foot, 60 horses, and 12 small pieces of cannon. The emperor Atabalipa, dreading the superiority of the Spaniards, demanded an interview with them to treat of a peace. The haughty Pizarro proposed to him to embrace Christianity, and to become tributary to the king of Spain : both which being peremptorily refused, the Spaniards fell upon the Peruvians, made an immense slaughter of them, took the emperor prisoner, who was soon after put to death, and made themselves masters of all Peru, 1533.

The States of BARBARY,

AFTER many revolutions, were conquered in 647 by the Saracens, who from thence passed into Spain, which they subdued. Afterwards being driven back from that kingdom into Africa, and hard pressed by the Spaniards, they called to their assistance Barbarossa, the famous corsair and Turkish admiral. He repulsed the Christians, but made himself master of the country, except Morocco. Since that time the States of Barbary have been dependent on the Ottoman empire, and governed by despotic and cruel princes, whose corsairs constantly infest the Mediterranean sea, and make prizes of all Christian ships, particularly those belonging to Spain.

M E N O F LEARNING AND GENIUS.

N. B. *The Names of Towns and Shires shew the Birth-Places of the Authors : the Dates, the Time they died.*

E N G L A N D.

- G**EOFFERY CHAUCER, the father of English poetry—*London* ————— 1400
- Sir Thomas More—History, politics, divinity—*London* ————— 1535
- Edmund Spenser—Fairy Queen and other poems—*London* ————— 1598
- Beaumont and Fletcher—Fifty-three dramatic pieces—*London* ————— 1615-25
- William Shakspeare—Forty-two tragedies and comedies—*Stratford* ————— 1616
- Lord Chancellor Bacon—Literature in general—*London* ————— 1626
- Lord Chief Justice Coke—Laws of England—*Norfolk* ————— 1634
- Ben Jonson—Fifty-three dramatic pieces—*London* ————— 1638
- Dr. William Hervey—discovered the circulation of the blood—*Kent* ————— 1657
- John Milton—Paradise Lost and Regained, &c.—*London* ————— 1674
- Hide, earl of Clarendon—History of the Civil Wars in England—*Wiltshire* ————— 1674
- Samuel Butler—Hudibras—*Worcestershire* ————— 1680
- Thomas Otway—Ten tragedies and comedies—*London* ————— 1685
- Honourable Robert Boyle—Natural and experimental philosophy and theology ————— 1691
- John Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury—254 sermons—*Halifax* ————— 1694
- Sir William Temple—Politics and polite literature—*London* ————— 1697
- John

- John Dryden—Twenty-seven tragedies and comedies,
satiric poems—*Northamptonshire* 1701
- John Locke—Philosophy, government, and theology—
Somersetshire 1704
- Rev. John Flamsteed—Mathematics and astronomy—
Derbyshire 1719
- Joseph Addison—Spectator and Guardian—*Wiltshire*
1719
- Sir Isaac Newton—Mathematics, geometry, astronomy,
optics—*Lincolnshire* 1727
- William Congreve—Seven dramatic pieces—*Stafford-*
shire 1729
- John Gray—Poems, fables, and eleven dramatic pieces
—*Exeter* 1732
- Dr. Edmund Halley—Natural philosophy, astronomy,
navigation 1742
- Alexander Pope—Poems, letters, translation of Homer
—*London* 1744
- Henry St. John, Lord Bolingbroke—Philosophy, meta-
physics, and politics—*Surrey* 1751
- Henry Fielding—Tom Jones, Joseph Andrews, &c.—
Somersetshire 1754
- Colley Cibber—Twenty-five tragedies and comedies—
London 1757
- Thomas Sherlock, bishop of London—Sixty-nine ser-
mons 1761
- Samuel Richardson—Grandison, Clarissa, and Pamela—
London 1761
- Rev. Dr. Edward Young—Night-Thoughts, three tra-
gedies, &c. 1765
- Philip Dormer Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield—Letters
1773
- George Littleton—History of England—*Worcestershire*
1773
- Samuel Foote—Plays—*Cornwall* 1777
- David Garrick—Plays, &c.—*Hereford* 1779
- Sir William Blackstone—Commentaries on the Laws of
England—*London* 1780
- Dr. Samuel Johnson—English Dictionary, biography,
essays, poetry, &c.—*Litchfield* 1784

S C O T L A N D.

- Rev. John Knox—History of the Church of Scotland—
1572
George Buchanan—History of Scotland—*Dumbarion-*
shire ———— 1582
Robert Barclay—Apology for the Quakers—*Edinburgh*
1690
Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Salisbury—History and divi-
nity—*Edinburgh* ———— 1714
Dr. John Keil—Mathematics and astronomy—*Edinburgh*
1719
Dr. John Arbuthnot—Medicine, coins, and politics—
Mearns-shire ———— 1734
James Thomson—Seasons, other poems, and three tra-
gedies—*Roxburghshire* ———— 1748
Andrew Baxter—Metaphysics and natural philosophy—
Old Aberdeen ———— 1750
Dr. Alexander Monro—Anatomy—*Edinburgh* 1751
Robert Simson—Conic Sections, Euclid, Apollonius—
Glasgow ———— 1765
Dr. Tobias Smollet—History of England, novels, &c.
Dumbartonshire ———— 1770
David Hume—History of England, and Essays 1776
James Ferguson—Astronomy—*Aberdeenshire* 1776
Henry Home, Lord Kaimes—Criticism, and History of
Man ———— 1782

I R E L A N D.

- James Usher, Archbishop of Armagh—*Annales Veteris*
et Novi Testamenti ———— 1656
George Farquhar—Eight comedies—*Londonderry* 1707
Sir Richard Steele—Four comedies, and some papers in
the *Tatler*—*Dublin* ———— 1729
George Berkeley, bishop of *Cloyne*—a philosophical
writer ———— 1753
Rev. Dr. Jonathan Swift—Poems, politics, and letters—
Dublin ———— 1745
Rev. Dr. Lawrence Sterne—Forty-five sermons, *Senti-*
mental Journey, and *Tristram Shandy* 1768
Oliver Goldsmith—Poems, essays, and other pieces 1774

F R A N C E.

F R A N C E.

Descartes—Mathematics and philosophy	1650
Moliere—A famous dramatic author and actor	1673
Mezerai—History of France	1683
Peter Corneille, surnamed the Father of the French Theatre—A great number of tragedies	1684
La Fontaine—Fables and Tales	1695
Racine—Many excellent tragedies	1699
Bossuet—History, theology, and controversy	1704
Despreaux—Poetry, and Essay on Sublime	1711
Fenelon—Telemachus, and moral miscellanies	1715
Rapin de Thoiras—History of England	1725
Daniel—History of France, Philosophy, &c.	1728
Rollin—Universal History and Criticism	1741
Montesquieu—Politics and philosophy	1755
Crebillon—Tragedies	1762
Voltaire—Tragedies, comedies, history, criticism,	1778

I T A L Y.

Dante Alighieri—Poetry	1321
Petrarch—Italian and Latin poet	1374
Machiavel—Politics	1527
Ariosto—Poetry	1533
Tasso—Jerusalem Delivered	1595
Scipio Ammirato—History and poetry	1600
Scipio Maffey—Plays, antiquities, and criticism	1755

G E R M A N Y.

Gesner—Natural History	1565
Kircher—Mathematics and philosophy	1680
Vossius—History and philosophy	1694
Leibnitz—Philosophy, history, poetry, &c.	1716
Geller—Comic poetry	1769

S P A I N and P O R T U G A L.

Camoens—Poetry	1579
Michael Cervantes—Don Quixote, and criticism	1616
Lopez de Vega—Many dramatic pieces	1635

A NEW CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

O F

REMARKABLE EVENTS, DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS,

B. C.

- 4004. **T**HE creation of the world.
- 2348. The universal Deluge.
- 2247. The tower of Babel.
- 2234. Celestial observations were begun at Babylon.
- 2188. Misraim, the son of Ham, founded the kingdom of Egypt, which lasted 1663 years.
- 1897. The cities of Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed by fire from heaven.
- 1856. Inachus founded the kingdom of Argos in Greece.
- 1822. Memnon, the Egyptian, invented letters.
- 1635. Joseph died in Egypt.
- 1571. Moses born in Egypt.
- 1556. Cecrops, the Egyptian, began the kingdom of Athens in Greece.
- 1546. Scamander, the Cretan, founded the kingdom of Troy in Phrygia.
- 1491. Moses departed from Egypt with 600,000 Israelites, besides children, and miraculously passed through the Red Sea.
- 1453. The first Olympic games celebrated at Olympia in Greece.
- 1452. Moses wrote the Pentateuch, and died a year after.
- 1451. Joshua led the Israelites into the land of Canaan.

B. C.

- 1406. Iron was found in Greece by the accidental burning of woods.
- 1183. Troy was destroyed by the Greeks, after a siege of ten years.
- 1055. Saul, king of Israel, killed himself, and was succeeded by David.
- 1004. The temple was dedicated by Solomon.
- 894. Money first made of gold and silver at Argos.
- 869. Dido founded the city of Carthage in Africa.
- 814. The kingdom of Macedonia began.
- 753. Romulus built the city of Rome.
- 721. Salmanasar, king of Assyria, destroyed the kingdom of Israel.
- 720. The first eclipse of the moon on record.
- 658. Byzantium (now Constantinople) built by some Athenians.
- 600. Maps, globes, and the signs of the zodiac invented by Anaximander.
- 588. Nebuchadnezzar took and destroyed Jerusalem.
- 559. Cyrus the first king of Persia.
- 538. Cyrus took Babylon.
- 534. The first Tragedy was acted at Athens, on a waggon, by Thespis.
- 526. A public library was founded at Athens.
- 525. Cambyses, king of Persia, subdued Egypt.
- 515. The temple of Jerusalem was rebuilt.
- 509. Tarquin, the seventh and last king of the Romans, expelled from Rome, which was governed by republican magistrates till the battle of Pharsalia.
- 490. The battle of Marathon.
- 481. Xerxes the Great invaded Greece.
- 480. The battle of Salamis.
- 451. The laws of the twelve tables compiled at Rome by the Decemvirs, and ratified by the people.
- 400. Socrates believed and taught the immortality of the soul, and a state of rewards and punishments; for which sublime doctrine he was put to death by the Athenians.
- 371. The battle of Leuctra.
- 338. The battle of Chœrona.

B. C.

- 333. The battle of Issus.
 - 331. The battle of Arbella.
 - 330. Alexander the Great having conquered the Persians, and other nations of Asia, died at Babylon, 324.
 - 285. Dionysius of Alexandria found the exact solar year to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes.
 - 284. Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, ordered seventy-two interpreters to translate the Old Testament into Greek, which translation is called the Septuagint.
 - 264. The first Punic war continued twenty-three years. Era of the chronology of the Arundelian marbles.
 - 218. The second Punic war continued seventy-seven years.
 - 190. The Romans brought the Asiatic luxury to Rome.
 - 168. The kingdom of Macedonia was conquered by the Romans.
 - 167. The first library founded at Rome.
 - 163. The government of Judea under the Maccabees began, and continued 126 years.
 - 146. Greece reduced to a Roman province. The Romans destroyed the city of Carthage.
 - 55. Julius Cæsar invaded Great-Britain.
 - 47. Battle of Pharsalia between Cæsar and Pompey. The Alexandrian library accidentally burnt.
 - 45. Cato killed himself. Cæsar introduced the solar year.
 - 44. Cæsar was killed in the senate-house.
 - 37. Herod, governor of Galilee, forcibly seated himself on the throne of Judah.
 - 31. Battle of Actium.
 - 30. Egypt was reduced to a Roman province.
 - 27. Octavius, nephew of Julius Cæsar, obtained the title of Augustus Cæsar.
- Universal peace prevailed, and Jesus Christ was born in September, or December 25, 4004 years since the creation of the world.

A. D.

29. Jesus Christ was baptized by John.
33. ————— was crucified on Friday, April 3,
at three o'clock, P. M.
His resurrection on Sunday, April 5. His ascension on Thursday, May 14.
39. St. Matthew wrote his gospel.
40. The name of Christians first given at Antioch to the followers of Christ.
44. Claudius Cæsar subdued the greatest part of Britain.
44. St. Mark wrote his gospel.
49. London was founded by the Romans.
51. Caractacus, the British king, was carried in chains to Rome.
55. St. Luke wrote his gospel.
61. Boadicea, the British queen, defeated the Romans, but was conquered soon after by Suetonius, governor of Britain.
63. Christianity is supposed to be introduced into Britain by St. Paul, or some of his disciples, about this time.
70. Titus, Vespasian's son, took Jerusalem, which was razed to the ground.
85. Julius Agricola, governor of South-Britain, to protect the Britons from the incursions of the Caledonians, built a line of forts between the rivers Forth and Clyde.
96. St. John the Evangelist wrote his revelation. His gospel in 97.
144. Pollius Urbicus, the Roman general, joined Agricola's forts by a wall four yards thick.
217. The Septuagint said to be found in a cask.
274. Silk first brought from India. First worn by the clergy in England, 1534.
306. Constantine the Great began his reign.
308. Cardinals first began.
313. The tenth persecution ended by an edict of Constantine.
325. The first general council at Nice.
331. Constantine ordered all the Heathen temples to be destroyed.

A. D.

339. Constantine removed the seat of the Roman empire from Rome to Byzantium, which from him is called Constantinople.
364. The Roman empire was divided into the Eastern and Western.
410. Alaric, king of the Visigoths, took Rome.
412. The Vandals began their kingdom in Spain.
420. The kingdom of France began, under Pharamond.
426. The Romans withdrew from Britain.
447. Attila, king of the Huns, ravaged the Roman empire.
449. Vortigern, king of the Britons, invited the Saxons into Britain.
476. The Goths, Vandals, Huns, and other Barbarians, destroyed the Western empire.
493. Clovis, king of France, embraces Christianity.
516. Dionysius the monk introduced the computing of time by the Christian æra.
557. A terrible plague all over Asia, Europe, and Africa, which continued 50 years.
622. Mahomet, a false prophet, fled from Mecca to Medina in Arabia, and laid the foundation of Mahometism and the Saracen empire. The Mahometans compute time from this æra, which in Arabic is called Hegira, *i. e.* flight.
637. Jerusalem was taken by the Saracens.
640. The Alexandrian library was burnt by them.
664. Glass invented in England by Benalt, a monk.
685. The Britons are driven by the Saxons into Wales and Cornwall.
713. The Saracens conquered Spain.
748. The computing of years from the birth of Christ first used in history.
800. Charlemagne, king of France, began the empire of Germany, and gave the present names to the winds and months.
827. Egbert, king of Wessex, united the heptarchy by the name of England.
867. The Danes began their ravages in England.
896. Alfred the Great composed his code of laws, divided

A. D.

- divided England into counties, hundreds, &c.
and founded the university of Oxford.
915. The university of Cambridge founded.
991. The figures in arithmetic brought from Arabia to Europe.
996. Otho III. made the German empire elective.
999. Boleslaus, the first king of Poland.
1015. Children forbidden by law to be sold by their parents in England.
1017. Canute, king of Denmark, took possession of England.
1041. The Saxon line restored in Edward the Confessor.
1043. The Turks, a nation of Tartary, conquered Persia.
1065. The Turks took Jerusalem from the Saracens.
1066. Battle of Hastings, after which William, duke of Normandy, became king of England.
1070. William introduced the feudal law.
Musical notes invented.
1076. Justices of the peace first appointed in England.
1080. William built the tower of London.
1096. The first crusade was undertaken to recover Jerusalem from the infidels.
1100. William II. was accidentally killed whilst hunting.
1118. The order of Knights Templars instituted to protect Christian pilgrims.
1139. The battle of Ouriques.
1163. London-bridge, consisting of nineteen small arches, first built of stone.
1164. The Teutonic order began in Germany.
1172. Henry II. king of England, conquered Ireland.
1176. Henry II. divided England into six circuits.
1180. Glass windows first used in private houses in England.
1181. The laws of England digested by Glanville.
1186. The great conjunction of the sun, moon, and all the planets in Libra, happened in September.

1192.

A. D.

- 1192. Richard Cœur de Lion, king of England, defeated Saladin near Ascalon.
- 1194. *Dieu & mon Droit* first used as a motto by Richard, on a victory over the French.
- 1199. He was killed at the siege of Chalus in France.
- 1200. The nobility began to use surnames in England.
- 1204. The inquisition began.
- 1208. London obtained its first charter to elect its lord-mayor and other magistrates.
- 1215. Magna Charta was signed by king John.
Court of common-pleas established.
- 1227. The Tartars, under Gingis Kan, emerge from the Northern parts of Asia, and over-run the Saracen empire.
- 1230. Prussia was conquered by the Teutonic knights.
- 1253. The famous astronomical tables were composed by Alonzo, king of Castile.
- 1258. The Tartars took Bagdad, which put an end to the Saracen empire.
- 1273. Rodolph, count of Hapsburg, was elected emperor of Germany.
- 1283. Edward I. annexed Wales to England.
- 1284. Edward II. born at Caernarvon, was the first English prince of Wales.
- 1293. There has been a regular succession of English parliaments from this year, being the 22d year of Edward I.
- 1298. The Ottoman empire began in Bithynia.
- 1302. The mariner's compass invented, or improved by Givias of Naples.
- 1307. The Swiss cantons began.
- 1314. The battle of Bannockburn.
- 1336. Two Brabant weavers settled at York.
- 1337. The first comet whose course is described with an astronomical exactness.
- 1340. Gunpowder and guns invented by Swartz, a monk of Cologne.
- 1344. Gold first coined in England.
- 1346. The battle of Crecy.
- 1349. The order of the Garter instituted by Edward III.
- 1356. The battle of Poitiers.

A. D.

- 1357. Coals first brought to London.
- 1358. Arms of England and France first quartered by Edward III.
- 1362. John Wickliffe began the Reformation in England.
- 1386. Windfor-Castle built by Edward III.
- 1396. The battle of Nicopolis.
- 1397. Union of Calmar.
- 1399. Westminster-Abbey rebuilt and enlarged. Henry IV. instituted the order of the Bath.
- 1410. Guildhall in London built.
- 1411. The university of St. Andrew, in Scotland, founded.
- 1415. The battle of Agincourt.
- 1428. Joan d'Arc relieved the town of Orleans.
- 1430. Laurentius, of Haerlem, invented the art of Printing.
- 1445. Battle of Warna.
- 1453. The Turks took Constantinople.
- 1454. The university of Glasgow, in Scotland, founded.
- 1460. Engraving and etching on copper invented.
- 1477. The university of Aberdeen, in Scotland, founded.
- 1485. Richard III. the last of the Plantagenets, was killed at the battle of Bosworth.
- 1486. Henry VII. established fifty yeomen of the guards.
- 1487. The Cape of Good Hope discovered.
- 1491. Ferdinand subdued the Moors.
- 1492. America discovered by Columbus, a Genoese, in the service of Spain.
- 1494. Algebra first known in Europe.
- 1497. The Portuguese sailed to the East-Indies by the Cape of Good Hope.
South America discovered by Americus Vesputius, from whom the whole continent was named.
- 1499. Cabot discovered North-America for Henry VII. of England.
- 1517. Martin Luther began the Reformation.
Egypt conquered by the Turks.

Q

1518.

A. D.

- 1518. Magellan discovered the Straits of that name in South-America.
- 1520. Henry VIII. received the title of Defender of the Faith, from the Pope.
- 1521. Conquest of Mexico.
- 1525. The battle of Pavia.
- 1529. The name of Protestant took its rise from the Reformed protesting against the Church of Rome, at the Diet of Spires in Germany,
- 1533. Conquest of Peru.
- 1534. The Reformation took place in England under Henry VIII.
- 1537. Religious houses dissolved by Henry.
- 1539. The first English edition of the Bible authorized.
- Cannons began to be used in ships.
- 1545. The famous council of Trent began, and continued eighteen years.
- 1550. The Horse-guards instituted in England.
- 1556. Charles V. resigns the empire to his brother Ferdinand, and all Spain to his son Philip II.
- 1558. Queen Elizabeth began her reign, and completed the Reformation.
- 1569. The Royal-Exchange built.
- 1571. The great massacre of Protestants at Paris.
- Battle of Lepanto.
- 1579. The republic of Holland began.
- 1580. Philip II. of Spain took possession of Portugal.
- 1582. Pope Gregory introduced the New Style into Italy; the 5th of October being counted the 15th.
- 1583. Tobacco first brought from Virginia into England.
- 1586. Mary, queen of Scotland, beheaded.
- 1588. The Spanish armada destroyed by Admiral Drake.
- 1589. Coaches first introduced into England.
- 1591. Trinity-College founded at Dublin.
- 1597. Watches first brought into England from Germany.
- 1598. Henry IV. of France passed the edict of Nantz, in favour of the Protestants.

1603.

A. D.

- 1603. James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, succeeded queen Elizabeth, and united both kingdoms under the name of Great-Britain.
- 1605. The gunpowder plot.
- 1608. Galileo of Florence first discovered Saturn's Satellites, by the telescope, then just invented in Holland.
- 1610. Henry IV. of France murdered at Paris by Ravaillac.
- 1611. Baronets first created in England by James I.
- 1616. The first permanent settlement in Virginia.
- 1619. Dr. W. Harvey, an Englishman, discovered the doctrine of the circulation of the blood.
- 1621. New-England planted by the Puritans.
- 1625. King James I. died, and was succeeded by his son Charles I.
- 1632. The battle of Lutzen.
- 1635. Province of Maryland planted by lord Baltimore.
- 1640. The Portuguese shook off the Spanish yoke, and elected John IV. duke of Braganza.
- 1641. Massacre of the Protestants in Ireland.
- 1642. King Charles I. impeached five members of parliament, which began the civil war in England.
- 1649. Charles I. beheaded at Whitehall, January 30, aged forty-nine.
- 1654. Cromwell assumed the protectorship.
- 1655. Jamaica taken from the Spaniards by Admiral Penn.
- 1658. Cromwell died, and was succeeded by his son Richard.
- 1660. King Charles II. was restored.
The Danes being oppressed by their nobles, surrendered their privileges to Frederic III.
- 1662. The Royal Society of London established by Charles II.
- 1663. Carolina planted.
- 1664. The English conquered the New Netherlands, in North-America, now known by the names of Pennsylvania, New-York, and New-Jersey, from the Swedes and Dutch.

A. D.

- 1665. The plague in London carried off 68,000 persons.
- 1666. The great fire in London began September 2, and continued three days, during which time were destroyed 13,000 houses, and 400 streets. Tea first used in England.
- 1667. Peace of Breda.
- 1668. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. St. James's Park planted, and made a public thoroughfare by Charles II.
- 1678. The peace of Nimeguen. The Habeas Corpus act passed.
- 1680. William Penn, a Quaker, received a charter for planting Pennsylvania.
- 1683. John Sobieski, king of Poland, forced the Turks to raise the siege of Vienna.
- 1685. Charles II. died, aged fifty-five, and was succeeded by his brother James II. The duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II. was beheaded. Lewis XIV. of France revoked the edict of Nantz.
- 1688. King James II. retired to France.
- 1689. King William and Queen Mary were proclaimed February 16. The land-tax passed in England.
- 1690. The battle of the Boyne.
- 1692. The battle of La Hogue.
- 1693. Bayonets first used by the French. The dutchy of Hanover made the ninth electorate. William established the Bank of England. The first lottery.
- 1694. Queen Mary died, aged thirty-three.
- 1696. The peace of Ryfwick.
- 1700. Charles XII. of Sweden began his reign. King James II. died at St. Germain in France, aged sixty-eight.
- 1701. Prussia erected into a kingdom.
- 1702. King William died, aged fifty, and was succeeded by Queen Anne, daughter to James II.

A. D.

- 1704. Gibraltar taken from the Spaniards by Admiral Rooke.
The court of Exchequer instituted in England.
- 1707. The treaty of union between England and Scotland.
- 1708. Minorca taken from the Spaniards by General Stanhope.
- 1709. Battle of Pultowa.
- 1710. The cathedral-church of St. Paul, London, rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, in thirty-seven years, at one million expence, by a duty on coals.
- 1713. The peace of Utrecht.
- 1714. George I. succeeded Queen Anne.
- 1715. Lewis XIV. died, and was succeeded by his grandson, Lewis XV.
- 1716. An act passed for septennial parliaments.
- 1718. Sardinia erected into a kingdom.
Charles XII. of Sweden killed before Fredericshall in Norway.
- 1719. Lombe's silk-throwing machine erected at Derby.
- 1725. Peter I. having laid the foundation of the power and glory of Russia, died aged fifty three.
- 1727. King George I. died, aged sixty-eight, and was succeeded by his only son, George II.
- 1732. Several gentlemen began the settlement of Georgia in North-America.
- 1738. Westminster-Bridge begun, finished in 1750.
- 1739. War declared against Spain.
- 1743. The battle of Dettingen.
- 1744. War declared against France.
- 1745. Battle of Fontenoy.
- 1746. Battle of Culloden.
- 1748. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
- 1751. Frederic, prince of Wales, father to his present Majesty, died.
- 1752. The New Style introduced into Great-Britain, the 3d of September being reckoned the 14th.
- 1753. The British-Museum erected at Montagu-House.

A. D.

- 1753. Society of arts, manufactures, and commerce, instituted in London.
- 1755. Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake.
- 1756. An hundred and forty-six Englishmen were confined in the Black-Hole at Calcutta in the East-Indies, by order of the Nabob, and 123 were found dead next morning.
- Marine Society established in London.
- 1757. Damien attempted to assassinate Lewis XV.
- 1759. General Wolfe was killed at the battle of Quebec.
- 1760. George II. died October 25, aged seventy-seven, and was succeeded by his present Majesty, who, on the 22d of September, married the princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
- Black-Friars-Bridge begun, finished in 1770.
- 1762. War declared against Spain.
- Peter III. of Russia deposed, who afterwards died in prison.
- American philosophical society established in Philadelphia.
- George Augustus Frederic, prince of Wales, born August 12.
- 1763. The peace of Fontainebleau.
- 1764. Ten thousand pounds granted by parliament to Mr. Harrison, for his discovery of the longitude by his time-piece.
- 1765. His Majesty's royal charter passed for incorporating the Society of Artists.
- 1766. April 21, a large spot or macula passed the sun's centre.
- 1768. Academy of painting established in London.
- The Turks declared war against the Russians.
- 1772. The king of Sweden changed the constitution of his kingdom.
- 1773. The Jesuits were suppressed by the Pope.
- 1774. Lewis XV. died, aged sixty-four, and was succeeded by his grandson Lewis XVI.
- Peace made between Russia and Turkey.

1774.

A. D.

1774. The British parliament having passed an act, laying a duty of three-pence per pound upon all teas imported into America; the colonists, considering this as a grievance, denied the right of the British parliament to tax them. Deputies from the American colonies met at Philadelphia, as the first general congress, September 5. First petition of Congress to the King, November.
1775. April 19, the first action in America between the king's troops and the provincialists at Lexington. May 20, Articles of confederation and perpetual union between the American provinces. June 17, The battle of Bunker's-Hill.
1776. The town of Boston evacuated by the king's troops. Commodore Sir Peter Parker, and Lieutenant-General Clinton, made an unsuccessful attempt upon Charles-Town in South-Carolina. July 4, The Congress declare the American colonies free and independent states. New-York taken by the king's troops. December 25, General Washington took 900 Hessians prisoners at Trenton. Torture abolished in Poland.
1777. General Howe took possession of Philadelphia. Lieutenant-General Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga in Canada, October 17.
1778. A treaty of alliance concluded between France and the American colonies, February 6. Philadelphia evacuated by the king's troops, June 18. An engagement fought off Brest between the English and French fleets, July 27. Dominica taken by the French. Pondicherry taken by the English, October 17, and St. Lucia, December 28.
1779. St. Vincent and Granada taken by the French.
1780. Torture in courts of justice abolished in France.

A. D.

1780. Admiral Rodney took twenty-two sail of Spanish ships, January 8, and five ships of the line, January 16.

Three actions between Admiral Rodney and the Count De Guichen.

Sir Henry Clinton took Charles-Town, May 4. Pensacola, and the whole province of West-Florida surrendered to the Spaniards, May 9.

The Protestant association, to the number of 50,000, went up to the House of Commons, with their petition for the repeal of an act passed in favour of the Roman-Catholics, June 2.

That event was followed by the most daring and alarming riots in London and Southwark for several successive days.

Five English East-Indiamen, and fifty English merchant ships, bound for the West-Indies, taken by the combined fleets of France and Spain, August 8.

Earl Cornwallis defeated General Gates near Camden in South-Carolina, August 16.

Dreadful hurricanes in the West-Indies, October 3 and 10.

A declaration of hostilities published against Holland, December 20.

1781. St. Eustatia taken by Admiral Rodney and General Vaughan, February 3. Retaken by the French, November 27.

Earl Cornwallis defeated General Green at Guildford in North-America, March 15.

The Island of Tobago taken by the French, June 2.

An engagement fought off the Dogger-Bank between the English and Dutch fleets, Aug. 5.

Earl Cornwallis and his army surrendered prisoners of war to the American and French troops at York-Town in Virginia, Oct. 19.

1782. Trincomale, in the island of Ceylon, taken by Admiral Hughes, January 11.

Minorca taken by the Spaniards, Feb. 5.

1782.

A. D.

1782.

The Island of St. Christopher taken by the French, February 12.

The Islands of Nevis and Montserrat taken by the French, Feb. 14, and 22.

Admiral Rodney obtained a signal victory over the French fleet near Dominica in the West-Indies, April 12.

Several severe engagements in the East-Indies between Admiral Hughes and Admiral Suffrein.

The bill to repeal the act of George I. relative to the legislation of Ireland, received the royal assent, June 20.

August 24, The French destroyed the settlements in Hudson's Bay.

Sept. 13, The Spaniards were defeated in their grand attack on Gibraltar.

Treaty concluded betwixt Holland and the United States of America.

Provisional articles of peace signed at Paris between the British and American commissioners, by which the Thirteen United American Colonies were acknowledged by his Britannic Majesty to be free, sovereign, and independent states, Nov. 30.

1783.

Preliminary articles of peace between his Britannic Majesty, and the kings of France and Spain, January 20.

The order of St. Patrick instituted, Feb. 5.

Three earthquakes in Sicily destroyed a great number of inhabitants, and many towns, Feb. 5, 7, and 28.

The definitive treaty of peace between Great-Britain and Holland, May 24.

1786.

Frederic III. king of Prussia, died.

F I N I S.



